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WEEKLY NEWS SHEET No. 144
(Corn-Hog Story)

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FINISH PLANS FOR
CORN-HOG CAMPAIGN

Final preparations for the corn-hog contract sign-up campaign to begin shortly after the holidays are being concluded this week, according to Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

County and community campaign committees of from three to seven members each which will compose the temporary administrative set-up are being selected by direct appointment or by ballot at county and community-wide meetings of producers. State corn-hog committees, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, are selecting county campaign committees in the states of Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Ohio.

The preliminary campaign organization work in other states will be handled by the state agricultural extension services in cooperation with the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The county campaign committees are responsible for the selection of temporary community campaign committees of three or more members, to conduct educational meetings and the contract sign-up within the community area. It is estimated that as many as 150,000 corn and hog producers will be needed to carry out the program.

The temporary committeemen will serve until all producers within the community and county have signed or have had an opportunity to sign contracts. Then general community meetings will be called at which producers who signed contracts will elect permanent community committees, the chairmen of which shall be designated to serve as the Board of Directors of the County Corn-Hog Control

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Association. The association is formed upon the first meeting of these community representatives, and all contract signers become members. The permanent administrative set-up will continue the work of handling the contracts and otherwise directing the corn-hog program.

The corn-hog section of the Administration is preparing several necessary forms supplemental to the corn-hog reduction contract itself. These forms include a work sheet for reporting past crop and hog production records, a farm map on which to sketch an outline of the farm or farms to be placed under contract, a report known as the Statement of Supporting Evidence on which to list hog sales receipts and other information pertaining to the dates and manner of disposal of hogs from litters owned by the producer when farrowed during the past two years, and directions for filling in the blanks. As soon as available, copies of these forms, along with sample contract blanks to be used for reference purposes, will be mailed to corn and hog farmers.

All producers who receive these forms are requested to assemble in accordance with directions as promptly and as accurately as possible the information called for in the forms, particularly the work sheet. The information on past production called for on the work sheet is exactly the kind of information which must be entered in the contract after the sign-up campaign gets under way. Producers, therefore, will contribute materially to speeding up the handling of contracts and the issuance of first reduction payment checks by filling in the work sheet and the other proper blank forms as soon as received.

According to present plans of the corn-hog section, the preparation of contracts will be handled largely at some central point within the community, on dates to be announced by committeemen. The committeemen will provide assistance to any producer in obtaining information for his contract.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 145
(Corn-Hog Story)

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WARN AGAINST UNFAIR HOG PRICE DEDUCTIONS

A warning to farmers that local hog buyers and small processors in several sections of the country, purchasing live hogs for commercial slaughter, are reported to be deducting the whole or a part of the amount of the processing tax from the regular market price quoted to the seller has been issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace.

Secretary Wallace has stated that country buyers and others who, in settling for hogs with the seller, make a deduction for the processing tax on the bill of sale are penalizing the seller and are tending to frustrate the declared policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Farmers are urged not to sell to any buyer who makes or proposes to make any such deduction. Names of hog purchasers following this practice, together with full particulars on individual cases, should be forwarded to Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C. The Administration will use all powers under existing law to prevent fraudulent practices in connection with the collection of processing taxes.

The Administration points out that country buyers who deduct the tax from the price offered farmers and who then resell the live hogs to another person or processor, simply are taking advantage of the farmer in order to realize a larger profit on the shipment than otherwise would be obtained. This is because country buyers who do not slaughter hogs are not required to pay the processing tax.

Slaughterers who deliberately deduct the tax from bids based on the regular market quotations really escape paying any tax at all, because the sum they pay the Government is offset by the deduction they make in the price they pay the seller.

In contrast, the majority of persons who slaughter hogs pay the full quoted price for the live hog and in addition pay the Government the processing tax out of the proceeds from the hog products.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 14834
(Special Cotton Story)

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COTTON CONTRACTS CALL FOR NEEDED ACRE REDUCTIONS

The cotton adjustment contract which will be offered growers of the South during the campaign beginning early in January covers the years of 1934 and 1935 and calls for an average reduction of 40 percent in the acreage planted in 1934, says Cully A. Cobb, Chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Individual growers who sign the contract will agree to reduce their acreage by not less than 35 percent nor more than 45 per cent for the year 1934. They will be paid a rental payment for the acres taken out of cotton production between these limits. For the year 1935, the reduction will be as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct later, but in no case will it be greater than 25 percent from the base period acreage, says Mr. Cobb.

The man who grew an average of 100 acres of cotton during the years from 1928 to 1932 and agrees to reduce his acreage by 40 percent (the average reduction) for 1933 to take advantage of the rental and parity payments offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will grow only 60 acres of cotton in 1934. On the 40 acres rented to the government, this grower will be paid at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound for the average production of the land during the period from 1928 to 1932. Thus, if the land produced 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre average during those five years, he would receive $7 an acre rental for 1934, or $280 for the 40 acres. This will be paid him in two equal installments, the first one between March 1 and April 30, 1934, and the second between August 1 and September 30, 1934. The payments are divided so that one-half will be paid after the government is sure that the required reduction has been made as agreed.

As a further inducement for the grower to decrease his cotton acreage next season, Mr. Cobb points out that the grower who does so is guaranteed at least one cent a pound parity payment next fall on his farm allotment, which is 40 percent of the average production of cotton on the farm during the base period.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 147
(Special Cotton Story)

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FARM WOMEN HAVE INTEREST IN THE COTTON CAMPAIGN

More cheerful homes, needed clothes, new conveniences for the farm wife, and the removal of the dreaded specter of harassing debt from the threshold, are some of the results of the cotton adjustment campaign of 1933 as experienced by the farm wife of the South.

In some instances, report county farm agents to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, debts which had been in existence for three or more years were wiped out and the economic condition of the farm family thus made more secure. In other instances, back taxes were paid to avoid foreclosures on the farm. Farm women said they were able to buy new clothes and shoes for the children. It was possible to secure more nourishing food, and in some instances conveniences to lighten the burden of household duties were obtained. The morale of the entire family was improved.

As a result, farm women of the South have a greater interest in the success of the present cotton adjustment campaign. More money for less cotton means more leisure for the farm wife but greater than this, it means that she can have some of the things so dear to the heart of every woman. These things she might secure by reason of improved prices for cotton brought about by the success of the campaign.

But, in addition, the farm wife also is interested in the acres released from the production of cotton. On them, say officials of the replacement crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the farm wife may have the kind of garden she has always wanted. A fertile acre near the house can be available for producing fresh, succulent vegetables for the family. There may be space, too, for small fruits, berries and the family orchard.

Such produce as is not needed for family consumption may be conserved by canning and drying for winter use and thus a double profit will accrue to the family by reason of cooperating in the adjustment effort.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE NO. 148
(Special Cotton Story)

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COTTON GROWERS GET
THREE-WAY BENEFITS

Southern cotton growers who participate in the acreage adjustment program for 1934 and 1935 are assured of a three-way benefit.

This is one fact which will make the contract attractive to all growers, believes Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton production section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Cobb points out that not only will there be liberal rental payments but that the grower is also assured of a benefit payment next fall of one cent a pound on his part of the domestic allotment.

But greater than these, Mr. Cobb declares, is the increased price per pound to be brought about by a reduction in the acreage of cotton. The grower needs no further assurance that a better price per pound will be received next fall than his own experience following the successful plow-up campaign which farmers made effective last summer.

"The cotton consuming world was probably skeptical that Southern farmers would cooperate so heartily in taking out cotton acreage in the summer of 1933," says Mr. Cobb, "and the fact that this was done not only removed this doubt but had an excellent effect on the price of cotton last fall. A part of this better price however was based on the belief that the growers would cooperate again in 1934 further to reduce the crop. Growers realize this and will not fail to make good on the plan."

Cotton farmers therefore are urged to make the present program effective and to collect for themselves the three-way benefit which will accrue to them by cooperating with themselves and with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 149
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WILL REPEAT SUCCESS
OF PLOW-UP CAMPAIGN

Controlling the production of cotton by cooperative action is no new thing to Southern growers. In the adjustment campaign during the summer of 1933, they removed 10,400,000 acres from production and decreased the probable supply of cotton by 4,400,000 bales. The reward for this was a price last fall fully double what it would have been, and the additional reward of liberal rental and option payments.

"With this background of achievement and this knowledge of their own ability to improve their economic conditions, it is believed that the progressive growers of the South will welcome the new opportunity further to stabilize the cotton situation," says Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration." Many growers who secured the loan of ten cents a pound on their 1933 cotton and will get a further loan of four cents a pound on their option cotton, will of course sign the reduction contract. This is a large nucleus around which other progressive producers may gather."

Reinforced by the knowledge of what happened last year as a result of the cotton adjustment campaign, Mr. Cobb believes that alert growers stand ready to repeat this year. The new contract being offered the growers during the present month is simply another effort by the adjustment administration to allow cotton producers to help themselves.

There are two alternatives. Either the growers may cooperate and receive better prices for the cotton produced, or they may fail to cooperate and face the same disastrous situation with which they have had to contend in past years of over-production. The answer therefore appears simple. Since the farmers themselves are to receive all the profits and since the present program is intended solely for their benefit, it is believed that the movement cannot fail to meet with a wholehearted response.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 150
(Special Corn-Hog Story)

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CORN-HOG CONTRACT IS SIMPLE BUSINESS DEAL FOR FARMERS

The corn-hog adjustment contract may be regarded as a simple business deal between the farm and the Secretary of Agriculture, it is pointed out by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's corn-hog section.

The contracting producer agrees under the contract to make a definite reduction for 1934 of 20 percent in his corn acreage and twenty-five percent in his hog production for market. He also agrees to abide by other sections of the contract, such as regulation of the use of contracted acres.

The Secretary of Agriculture is obligated under the contract to make certain payments to the producer for fulfilling the contract terms. For each acre of land offered by producers and accepted for contract, the Secretary will pay in one or more installments a total of 30 cents per bushel on the estimated yield of corn from the contracted acres. The Secretary obligates himself to pay 15 cents of this amount as soon as practicable after he accepts the contract, and to pay 15 cents per bushel more, less the producer's pro rata share of local administrative expenses, on or after November 15, 1934, upon such proof of compliance with the contract as may be required.

The Secretary also agrees under the contract to pay the producer a total of $5 per head on 75 percent of the annual average number of hogs produced for market by the producer from 1932 and 1933 litters.

Of this amount, $2 will be paid as soon as practicable after the contract is accepted. The remainder, less the producer's pro rata share of local administrative expenses, will be paid in two installments, the first on or about November 15, 1934, and the final payment on or about February 1, 1935.

The object of this "business deal" is to improve the purchasing power of corn and hog producers. The payments from processing tax collections will enable producers to make sufficient reductions in output to realize a larger total income, as well as higher prices. By signing the contract, the producer agrees to do his specific part in effecting this adjustment. The Secretary does his part by agreeing to make specific payments for fulfillment of the reduction agreement.

"It undoubtedly would be possible", pointed out Dr. Black, "for producers as a group to make a really substantial cut in production without any contract at all, but unless there is some specific legal form to go by, misunderstandings and some unfairness would be bound to occur. The contract informs each signer exactly what are his own obligations and what the Secretary pays him for faithful compliance."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 151
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CORN-HOG FARMERS TO MANAGE OWN PROGRAM

Corn-Hog producers themselves, through their county and community committees, largely will be in charge of the corn-hog reduction program.

The administrative set-up developed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for handling the corn-hog sign-up campaign is comparatively simple and leaves most of the important work in the hands of the local committeemen.

In the early part of the campaign, the local work will be handled by temporary county and community committees, of from three to seven members each. These temporary committees will help arrange for necessary educational meetings, will distribute contract forms and other material received from the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and will direct the initial phase of the contract sign-up.

After the temporary local committees have given every producer an opportunity to sign a contract, those who have signed will meet to set up the permanent local organizations, including the community committees and the county corn-hog control association. The permanent community committee elected by producers will consist of three to five members, one of whom will be designated to represent the community in the organization of the county corn-hog control association and to serve on the association's board of directors.

These permanent community committees will complete the work of handling contracts, appraise corn yield on land offered as contracted acres, check and correct data offered by producers, obtain execution of regular contracts after any necessary correction and adjustment of figures, certify production records, and otherwise complete the work of carrying out the corn-hog program locally.

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The county association will be the main body of authority in the local area and will include in its membership all contracting producers. Its board of directors will consist of the community representatives, one each from the several community committees. The board will elect a county allotment committee of three to five persons, whose duty largely will be the checking and adjustment of all contracts within the county before passing them on to the Secretary of Agriculture with recommendation for acceptance. The county association will be set up uniformly in accordance with articles furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture. The association will also have charge of the campaign expenditures within the county.

In referring to the local administrative set-up, Secretary Wallace recently said:

"The county production control associations, not only those that deal with wheat but those concerned with cotton, corn and hogs, and others that might be organized, are in many respects the most interesting features of these emergency adjustment campaigns. They are intensely democratic and they are proving effective instruments of self-government. In them, as I see it, lies whatever possibility there may be for the development of a genuine social discipline. We are a democracy and we propose to remain a democracy. The only possible kind of social discipline in a democracy is one that is imposed upon the people by the people themselves."

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IN SPRING WHEAT STATES

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 152
(Special Wheat Story)

ADVISE FARMERS TO
GET SEED WHEAT EARLY

Farmers in the spring wheat area who are depending upon the second payment under the wheat plan for funds to buy their seed are reminded by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that this payment will not be made until after seeding time and farms have been inspected for compliance with the wheat contract.

To remind farmers of this, a notice is given each farmer at the time he is paid his adjustment check which says:

"Buying seed wheat now assures you of a supply to carry out the provisions of your wheat allotment contract. It is anticipated that you will use whatever part of the wheat adjustment check that is necessary to purchase your seed wheat. The supply of good seed wheat is not large and it is suggested that you write to your county agent if you need his help. The Extension Service at your Agricultural College has set up an organization to assist farmers in securing the proper variety at reasonable prices. If you will need to purchase other farm seed for 1934, now is a good time to do so".

George E. Farrell, associate chief of the wheat section, also points out that although the second payment is 8 cents a bushel on each farmer's allotment, a part of this will be deducted to pay the local expenses of the county wheat production control association.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 153
(Corn-Hog Story)

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ACCURATE CLAIMS TO MEAN EARLIER CORN-HOG CHECKS

Accurate and fair production claims by growers when they fill out contract forms in the corn and hog adjustment program will speed up the work of clearing contracts and make possible earlier payment of adjustment checks, according to Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Individual production statements must first be checked and certified by community and county committees of the production control associations before they can be cleared for acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture. If the claims seem inaccurate or excessive, the local committees must make adjustments and corrections. This work would necessarily delay the completion of the individual contracts.

The total production claims of farmers in a county who take part in the program, together with the estimated production on the farms which are not brought into the adjustment plan, must be in line with the official figures of the Department of Agriculture for total production of corn and hogs in the county. If these total claims of past production are not in harmony with the official county figures, further steps to adjust the contract statements must be undertaken.

Delays of this kind in order to make needed corrections would necessarily postpone the date when payment checks could be sent to the corn and hog growers of the county. To prevent delay as far as possible and facilitate the making of payments, officials of the Adjustment Administration have urged farmers to be careful and accurate in filling out their contract forms. Evidence to support production statements, such as sales records and receipts, will be valuable in helping to establish claims.

Production records which must be certified in the contracts will include the average acreage in corn on the farm during 1932 and 1933 (the base period), the past crop yields of the corn acres to be retired from production under the contract and the average number of litters owned by the contracting party or parties when farrowed and average number of hogs marketed from these litters during 1932 and 1933. Hog and corn reduction totals and the adjustment payments will be based on these production figures.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 154
(Corn-Hog Story)

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LIST HIGH POINTS OF
CORN-HOG CONTRACTS

Nine major points of the corn and hog adjustment contract, which is being studied by farmers of_____ as they prepare to take part in the
(name of State)
Government program of production control to bring farm prices back to a fair exchange value, have been outlined by the extension service of_____.

This enumeration of the most important phases of the corn-hog contract makes it possible for farmers to grasp an understanding of the program in the least possible time. As itemized by the extension service, the nine essential features are:

1.--The contract signer agrees to cut the corn acreage on the farm he will operate in 1934 to at least 20 percent less than the average on that farm during 1932 and 1933. If he is to operate a new farm in 1934, the size of corn crop on previously-operated farm is not to be considered. Corn acreage base stays with the land.

2.--Acreage can be reduced more than 20 percent, but benefit payments will not be made on an area in excess of 30 percent.

3.--Farmer must not increase corn acreage on other land he owns, controls or operates above the average acreage on that land in 1932-1933.

4.--Contracting producer shall reduce the number of litters of pigs farrowed on his farm or farms or farrowed by sows owned by him in 1934 to at least 75 percent of the average number of all litters owned by him when farrowed in 1932 and 1933.

5.--He agrees not to increase above his 1932-1933 average the number of feeder pigs he buys in 1934.

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6.--The farmer agrees to reduce the total number of hogs he markets in 1934 to at least 75 percent of the average number marketed from litters owned by him farrowed in 1932 and 1933.

7.--Unless given special permission to the contrary, the farmer shall use retired corn land only in one or more of five ways: To plant more permanent pasture; to plant crops such as clover or lespedeza to improve the soil or to prevent soil washing, but not to be harvested; let the land stand fallow; carry on a campaign to eradicate weeds; or plant a farm woodlot.

8.--The farmer agrees not to increase his total acreage of feed crops, other than hay, or any crops planted for harvest stipulated as basic crops, or livestock above the productions in either 1932 or 1933, whichever ones are higher. Basic commodities named in the act are cotton, wheat, field corn, tobacco, hogs, rice, milk and its products.

9.--A producer may hasten the delivery of his benefit payments by signing a "rider" in which he gives advance permission to the county allotment committee to adjust or correct the figures in his contract without recourse by him.

As compensation for the adjustments listed above, cooperating farmers shall receive as benefit payments $5 a head on 75 percent of the adjusted annual average number of hogs produced for market from 1932 and 1933 litters, and 30 cents a bushel on the estimated yield of corn that might have been produced on the land retired from production.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 153
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COTTON ADJUSTMENT CONTRACT PROMOTES BALANCED FARMING

The cotton adjustment program for the next two years as outlined in the reduction contract now being offered Southern farmers is more than a mere effort to reduce the production of cotton. It endeavors to help the growers set up a balanced system of farming such as agricultural leaders have described as being needed to make the South permanently prosperous.

Reduction of the cotton acreage by an average of 40 percent in 1934 will leave land available for the production of feed crops for the livestock on the place; will permit the production of food crops for the farm family, and will permit the growing of soil-improving crops and erosion-preventing crops which will aid the grower during future years to produce the basic cash crops on less land.

The cotton contract further permits the landowner to set aside certain acreages for the use of tenants in producing needed supplies for their own uses.

"In this way, therefore, we are hopeful that we shall aid the Southern cotton farmer in becoming a more independent person," says Cully A Cobb, head of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "Not only does the contract which we are now offering the cotton producer specify that he will be rewarded in cash for his cooperation in reducing his acreage, but in addition to this cash, he is being put in a position to so balance his farm operations that he may retain the independence which increased prices may bring about. The program, in its broad aspects, will tend to raise the standard of living on the average cotton farm of the South."

Landowner and tenant both will share in this improved system of farming. Mr. Cobb believes, for under the terms of the contract, each tenant will have the cotton grown under his supervision proportionately reduced. It is not the idea of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that some tenants may grow more cotton and others none at all; but, that each shall share in the reduction and be given the opportunity to balance his farm operations with the replacement crops permitted to be grown.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 115
(Special Cotton Story)

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TENANT IS BENEFITED
BY COTTON CONTRACT

The tenant farmer, along with the landlord, is benefited by the operations of the cotton adjustment program now being put into effect throughout the South.

Tenants who pay cash rental to landlords, or those who are known as managing share tenants, furnishing their own work stock, equipment and labor in operating a farm, are eligible along with their landlords to sign contracts, as are any other producers, and thus may share in the distribution of the rental and parity payments offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Share tenants or croppers also are expected to receive their proportionate part of the parity payments to be made on cotton produced and sold.

In addition, share croppers are protected in the contract to such an extent that all reductions in acreage are to be made ratably among the tenants on a farm. In other words, it is not expected that a landlord will produce all of his cotton on the land farmed by one or more tenants and thus deprive another tenant of the opportunity of growing some cotton.

"It is expected that the landlords of the South will maintain as nearly as possible the normal number of tenants and other employees and will permit tenants to live in their houses on the farm, rent free, for the years 1934 and 1935," says Cully A. Cobb, head of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"It is our purpose that the acreage reduction campaign shall not upset the usual good feeling prevailing between share croppers and their landlords. We feel that landlords will have definite understandings with their tenants so that no hardship will be placed on any one tenant through the operations of the adjustment program."

Mr. Cobb also points out that the tenant will share in the better price to be received for cotton by reason of the acreage reduction and will have the use of the contracted areas on which to raise his home supplies. Even though a tenant reduces his acreage for 1934 by 40 percent, the better price received for the cotton grown on the smaller acreage is expected to bring him a greater total income for his share of the crop. As a result of these provisions, the tenant on Southern cotton farms should be eager to cooperate with his landlord in making the reduction program successful, Cobb says.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 157
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NEW COTTON PROGRAM EXPANDS 1933 GAINS

The value of the 1933 cotton crop to growers of the South amounted in round figures to $856,776,000, including both lint and seed. This includes rental payments of $111,500,000 and option payments of $48,000,000, and is based on a production of 13,177,000 bales for the season.

The value of the 1932 cotton crop, including lint and seed, was only $425,488,000 and is based on a production of 13,200,000 in that year.

"Comparing these two sets of figures we see that there was about the same production of cotton in each year, yet the crop of 1933 brought to the farmers about twice as much cash as the crop of 1932," says Cully A. Cobb, head of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "This can mean only one thing. It indicates that cotton farmers cooperating with each other and with their Government not only removed the possibility of a crop greatly in excess of that actually produced, but they also served notice on the cotton-consuming world that they could cooperate with Government assistance and would do so again in 1934."

As a result of the better prices prevailing in the South in the fall of 1933, and by reason of the benefit checks distributed, many farmers reduced their outstanding indebtedness, paid back taxes, repaid Government seed loans, and bought needed work stock and implements. A few tenants made cash payments on lands of their own. It was common during the fall to see cotton growers and their families crowding into the stores buying family supplies and purchasing luxuries that had been denied them for several years.

Mr. Cobb says the program for 1934 and 1935 seeks a continuance of these better days on the cotton farms of the South. Those who sign the reduction contracts will not only get rental checks at planting time and at cotton-picking time, but will aid in reducing the surplus of cotton so that the crop produced will be more profitable to each grower.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 158
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SAY LOCAL MEN CAN ANSWER QUESTIONS ON CORN-HOG PLAN

Farmers who are interested in signing the corn-hog contract and who have questions as to how it will apply to their individual cases should see their local corn-hog officials rather than write direct to Agricultural Adjustment Administration headquarters in Washington, D. C., it is suggested by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Administration's corn-hog section.

Local corn-hog committeemen, extension workers, and county agricultural agents now have been supplied with complete information on all the details pertaining to the contract. They are prepared to answer practically all questions which will arise with respect to an individual situation of any farmer. Local committees can give a more definite answer because they are able to obtain all the necessary facts from the farmer in person.

In recent weeks, the corn-hog section, in Washington, has received hundreds of letters containing questions from farmers interested in the corn-hog plan. Many of these letters could not be satisfactorily answered without additional information which the correspondents had not included in the description of their respective situations.

Questions which cannot be answered by local corn-hog officials will be referred by them to the Corn-Hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, along with the full facts of the cases involved.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 159
(Cotton Story)

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LOCAL COMMITTEES CAN ANSWER COTTON CONTRACT QUESTIONS

Local community and county committees of the cotton production control associations and county agricultural agents are in position to answer nearly all questions on the cotton adjustment contracts which growers may wish to ask, and there is no need to send these questions directly to Washington, according to Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Hundreds of individual inquiries have been reaching the cotton section daily, and officials are taking steps to have the communications directed to the proper local agencies. Very unusual questions which cannot be answered locally will be forwarded to the Washington offices by county authorities for official decisions.

"In fact, local committeemen are much better qualified to answer the general run of grower questions than we are here in Washington", said Cobb. "Facts on individual farm conditions are available to these local committees, and they are the ones who must answer most of the local questions. Growers will save time by submitting their questions to their local committees or county agricultural agents.

"Many of the communications which come directly to the Washington office must be referred back to local committees for answers based on the individual information which is available only within the community or county. This means delay in getting the answer to the grower".

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COTTON FARMERS PART OF NATIONAL PICTURE

Those cotton growers now signing acreage adjustment contracts are cooperating with other farmers to help relieve the economic plight of agriculture throughout the Nation.

The cotton farmer is only one part of the national picture. In other sections of the country, growers are signing or have signed wheat contracts, corn and hog contracts, tobacco contracts, and other agreements seeking to restore the purchasing power of farmers throughout the United States.

"It is to the interest of the Southern cotton grower, therefore, that he have a part in this whole national scheme," declares Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "The cotton grower is entitled to a share of the national wealth, and he can be better assured of his share by cooperating in the general movement to restore farm prices. I hope the growers of the South understand that they are not being asked to do something that no other farmers are being asked to do. If the rate of acreage reduction in the case of cotton is somewhat greater than for other basic crops, it is because the need to reduce is greater. By the same token, however, the rental payments are in proportion, and the total distribution of money through these payments, based on a reduction of 40 percent under the average of the years from 1928 to 1932, will amount to $100,000,000."

Basic cash crops are not being increased in any part of the Nation, and general cooperation by all farmers is necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. By doing his part, the cotton grower is helping to improve the condition of all farmers generally and of himself in particular.

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COTTON PROGRAM AFFECTS ENTIRE RURAL COMMUNITY

Because the low prices for cotton brought stagnation in nearly all lines of business in the South, local business men as well as farmers are interested in present efforts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to curtail the production of the staple in line with market demands.

Surveys made last fall by county farm agents and other field workers of the United States Department of Agriculture revealed that there was a general toning up of business in every community affected by the operations of the cotton adjustment campaign last season. The payment of debts which had been on merchant's books for two and three years had an excellent effect, these field workers found. The general circulation of cash caused by the buying of necessities and some luxuries also had its effect.

The manager of a large store in one town surrounded by a cotton growing area reported that his business had been the best in all the years he had occupied his present position. This same attitude was taken by other business men in other lines.

"However," reported the agricultural extension workers," the greatest results were found in the farming communities themselves. Farmers were more cheerful, felt more independent, and had more hope for the future. The improvement in the general attitude of the growers caused a feeling of well-being such as had not existed in the two previous years, to pervade the rural communities".

As a result, the growers are ready to cooperate with one another not only in the cotton reduction enterprise but in other lines of effort. Needing better work-stock, one group sent a county agent to get a carload of young mules. The buyer

was supplied with certified checks and saved the cooperating group about $50 a mule as a result.

Such desirable effects as these are sought again in the cotton adjustment program now under way for 1934, says Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. With the cooperation of every rural community in scoring a 40 percent reduction in the acreage planted during the present crop year, the business life of the community should once again operate in a normal manner, he says.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 162
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TOTALS CLIMB IN WHEAT PAYMENTS

More than $30,000,000 had been paid out in wheat adjustment checks up to January 20, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This is something less than half the expected total for the initial installment. The county acceptance unit had approved contracts from 1,643 of the approximately 1,700 counties which participated in the wheat adjustment program. The contracts are approved individually after passing the county acceptance unit, before checks can be sent out.

Payments which have been made by States to date are: Arizona, $11,622; California, $458,008; Colorado, $789,866; Delaware $56,751; Idaho $491,871; Illinois $1,377,851; Indiana $1,101,326; Iowa $224,695; Kansas $11,686,495; Kentucky $142,673; Maryland $513,260; Michigan $457,907; Minnesota $240,065; Missouri $844,662; Montana $187,275; Nebraska $1,478,570; New Jersey $6,808; New Mexico $302,004; New York $13,345; Nevada $15,985; North Carolina $29,575; North Dakota $186,661; Ohio $1,050,988; Oklahoma, $1,307,901; Oregon $299,612; Pennsylvania $139,203; South Dakota $2,743,875; Tennessee $76,687; Texas $2,605,384; Utah $312,733; Virginia, $344,113; Washington $699,754; West Virginia $15,282; Wisconsin $49,504; Wyoming $44,869.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 163
(Corn-Hog Story)

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EXPORT INCREASES WILL NOT ABSORB CORN-HOG SURPLUS

There is no reasonable basis for hopes that foreign exports will revive sufficiently or that domestic consumption will increase substantially enough in the near future to absorb the present price-depressing excesses of corn and hogs, said Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in discussing the need for reduction control as provided in the 1934 corn-hog adjustment program.

"Although trade negotiations might result in some exchange of hog products for limited quantities of foreign goods, fundamental facts of the situation indicate the exports will continue low and the present production of corn and hogs will exceed effective demand for several years to come unless farmers take steps to reduce hog farrowings and plantings of corn," said Dr. Black.

American exports of pork and lard declined from two billion pounds in 1923 to 711 million pounds in 1932, a loss in annual foreign outlets equivalent to the pork products from about 9 million hogs. During this same period, foreign countries, particularly Germany and Denmark, increased their hog production greatly. This major influence, together with foreign import barriers against pork products, has largely closed the door to American exports, and there is little immediate prospect of sufficient revival of foreign trade to absorb the excess hog production.

Consumption of hog products within the United States has held up surprisingly well in recent years. In one way or another the large volume of hog products available to the home market has been consumed at some price, even though the

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[illegible] has been unusually low. Marked increase in domestic consumption is, therefore, not to be expected.

The problem of surplus corn production goes hand-in-hand with the problem of excess hog products. It has been complicated by reduction in the number of horses and mules in the country, and by other factors. Current and potential future outlets for corn do not appear adequate to absorb, at a fair exchange price, the quantities of this grain which would be released by the proposed reductions in hog production.

In pointing out need for the production control which is provided in the corn-hog adjustment program, officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration emphasize the need to face existing facts, one of which is that the corn and hog excess problem is not likely to be solved through immediate expansion of export markets or increased domestic usage. Production must be reduced in order to bring supplies into balance with effective demand.

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COTTON ADJUSTMENT AIMED AT SURPLUS

Serious distress on cotton farms of the South during recent years was caused by the reduced demand for the staple, added to record supplies of cotton available on the market.

The cotton plow-up campaign of 1933 prevented another tremendous production being piled up on the surplus then in existence but production still remains in excess of annual consumption. For that reason therefore, the adjustment campaign is now seeking a 40 percent average reduction in acreage throughout the whole cotton-growing belt with the idea of curtailing production so that a portion of the existing surplus may be removed.

"Most cotton growers know that the depression resulted in less use of cotton and that production of the staple remained far in excess of annual consumption," says Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "Supplies became the largest in history and the carry-over piled higher and higher at the end of each cotton year until it reached 13 million bales on August 1, 1932, as compared with an average carry-over of 5½ million bales during the previous 10 years. The cotton market could not carry this burdensome surplus at sustained prices."

The carry-over on August 1, 1934, of around 10 million bales will still be excessive, the cotton chief points out, and consequently it is imperative that another great production be not added this year.

For that reason the adjustment campaign aims to reduce the existing supplies of cotton by curtailing production so that prices may rise to parity with the prices of things farmers must buy. It is entirely within the power of the growers to make this possible and if they will keep before them always the importance of reducing the surplus, they will see the necessity for 100 percent cooperation in signing the contracts now being offered them.

"If we will but keep in mind that holding our cotton does not decrease the supply and that all cotton stored in warehouses must eventually be sold, we shall more readily see the absolute necessity for cooperating in this campaign. The only sure remedy is to reduce the supply available and this we purpose to do with the cordial help and support of all growers," Mr. Cobb concluded.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE, No. 165
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COTTON PROGRAM AIDS CASH BASIS FARMING

An extremely important feature of the cotton adjustment program, found pleasing to growers throughout the South is that it aids them in "getting on a cash basis."

In the past, the problem of arranging credit for fertilizer, for supplies, and for the necessary equipment with which to begin the new cotton crop has been a source of worry and some anxiety for the grower. In some instances the usual local credit sources have been closed. In nearly every case, time credit has been an expensive burden. The acreage reduction contract now being offered the growers seems to meet approval by reason of the fact that it will ease this situation.

"Rental payments to be made growers for reducing their acreage are to be paid in two equal installments," points out Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in explaining this favorable reaction to the contract. "The first installment is scheduled for the period between March 1 and April 30, a time in which most growers are preparing to plant and when they are badly in need of funds. The money received in the first payment may not be sufficient to permit the farmer to pay cash for all of his crop expenses such as fertilizer and other of the more costly items, but it will permit him to take care of many items necessary for successful farming."

The cotton chief also says the second rental payment will be made during the period between August 1 and September 30, when the grower needs money to finance his cotton picking. Receiving his second rental installment at such a time has been found satisfactory to the average grower.

A third phase of this "getting on a cash basis" is that the grower saves on the overhead cost of handling the acres retired from cultivation. These three advantages, coupled with the fact that the farmer is being allowed a liberal rental payment; is being guaranteed a parity payment of one cent a pound on his part of the domestic allotment, and will realize more money from the cotton produced, all cause the cotton contract to meet with a favorable reception by thoughtful growers, Mr. Cobb says.

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WHEAT MEN ASK NEW CHANCE TO SIGN CONTRACTS

Many farmers who failed to apply for or to sign allotment contracts in the wheat production adjustment campaign have asked the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for another opportunity to sign contracts. The question is being studied by the Administration.

The requests vary in character. Some are from farmers who did not fully understand the plan at the time of the wheat campaign. Others are from farmers who did not have full past records, or from tenants who did not have the signatures of their landlords when the campaign closed. There have also been requests from farmers who grew wheat in only one or two of the three base years, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

If the opportunity to sign contracts were reopened, there are indications that many farmers in the Corn Belt and Eastern States would take advantage of it. These regions were shown in the December 1 crop report to have made the least decrease in winter wheat acreage.

The requests are being considered by the Adjustment Administration in connection with its previously announced intention to conform to the terms of the international wheat agreement, which requires the signatory exporting nations to reduce their seeded acreage 15 percent under the base period. Final results of the national wheat campaign will be known only after the record of spring wheat seedings is available. Winter wheat seedings for the country as a whole were 7.2 percent under the base period, according to the December 1 crop report.

Officials in the Adjustment Administration attribute the demand for another chance to sign wheat contracts to an increased realization on the part of farmers

of the benefits to be gained from the wheat plan, and the risks of staying out of it.

Secretary Wallace recently pointed out that United States wheat prices have been consistently higher than world prices, partly as the result of the short crop of 1933. However, if a normal crop this year should produce as much as 700 million bushels, and the normal relationship between American and world prices returns, the benefit payments to cooperating farmers would represent a larger and more important share of the farmer's return.

If another opportunity were given to sign wheat contracts, those farmers who signed would be required to reduce their 1934 acreage in line with reductions made by those who signed earlier.

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GROWERS START CORN AND HOG SIGN-UP IN LEADING FARM STATES

Signing of corn and hog reduction contracts is going ahead at full speed in practically all corn belt states, with campaign organization activities also well under way in many areas outside the district of heaviest production.

Telegraphic reports received by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from extension directors in the leading corn and hog states give this picture of the campaign status. Corn belt farmers have been studying the details of the program during the educational meetings, and sign-up activities are now in full swing.

The first signed contract was received from a grower in Maine, but it was returned to him for several corrections and with instructions that it should be submitted to the local Corn-Hog Committee, according to the procedure that will be followed in all states, rather than being sent direct to Washington, D. C.

The reports from state extension officials indicate that more than 1,000,000 farmers, over half of those in the major corn-hog producing counties of the country, had attended preliminary educational meetings held the last few weeks in connection with this nation-wide campaign. County agents and local committeemen will continue holding these local meetings until all producers of corn and hogs have had a chance to become familiar with the corn-hog problem and the plan for reducing corn and hog production this year.

The following excerpts of telegrams from state extension directors received up to January 23 show that the prospect for wide participation by corn-hog farmers is unusually good:

Director H. W. Mumford, Illinois -- "Educational meetings in full progress. Few counties completed report seventy-five to ninety percent corn-hog producers attending meetings to date. Growers have very favorable attitude toward program."

Director M. W. H. Brokaw, Nebraska -- "Three hundred nineteen corn-hog educational meetings. Attendance ninety-nine thousand. All counties have held county-wide meetings electing temporary county committees. Nearly all temporary community committees selected. Interest unusually keen."

Director R. K. Bliss, Iowa -- "Over two thousand preliminary educational meetings held with attendance of more than three hundred thousand. Over five thousand leaders trained in county training schools. Proceeding now with township meetings of instruction for producers. Sign-up campaign starting. Attitude of farmers very encouraging."

Director Andrew Boss, Minnesota -- "Community training schools held in practically every county. Educational meetings in full swing. Attitude of growers enthusiastic for program. Attendance 15,906 at first 74 meetings held."

Director K. L. Hatch, Wisconsin -- "Numerous educational meetings held in every important corn-hog county. Already for sign-up. Growers very interested in and sympathetic to program. Exceeding our expectation."

Director Harry Umberger, Kansas -- "District supervisors setting up county campaign committees. Fifty of one hundred five counties ready. Educational meetings scheduled to start simultaneously all counties, January 30."

Assistant Director D. S. Myer, Ohio -- "County committee and county leaders meetings held in seventy-five percent of counties. First community meetings completed or under way in fifty percent. Two counties reported sign-up started; one hundred signed. Attitude of growers fine. Large sign-up anticipated."

Director R. R. Thomasson, Missouri -- "Nine hundred educational meetings. Attendance eighty-five thousand. With very few exceptions, temporary committees elected and ready to work. At twenty-four sign-up meetings last week, eighty percent of those present indicated desire to sign contract. Attitude of growers generally favorable."

Director J. H. Skinner, Indiana -- "Reports from forty-one counties show four hundred thirteen meetings with attendance forty-five thousand. Other counties will show same average when reported. Attitude of growers very good."

Director A. M. Eberle, South Dakota -- "Completed series seven district agent conferences to discuss organization sign-up and administrative rulings. Educational meetings completed sixty of sixty-nine counties, good attendance. District organization meetings started last week, in full swing now. Elected committeemen training schools start Wednesday. Sign-up starts immediately afterwards."

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ADJUSTMENT RULES INSURE EFFECTIVE CROP REDUCTIONS

Assurance that reductions in production of major farm crops which are sought through the retirement of more than 40 million acres in the adjustment programs for 1934 will be an actual and effective reduction for the United States as a whole, without the danger of mere shifts from one basic commodity to another, is given through regulations the Agricultural Adjustment Administration is placing into effect for use of the land withdrawn from production under growers' contracts.

Farmers agree in each contract not to use the acres retired from production of that particular commodity for the growing of any crop for sale, either directly or indirectly through feeding to livestock or poultry for market, or for the marketing of their products. There is one minor exception in the case of limited fall pasturing of new seedings of permanent pasture and meadow crops seeded without nurse crops.

Absence of such limiting agreements, officials of the Adjustment Administration point out, would leave the door open for shifting from one basic crop to another, thus contributing to existing surpluses in these other crops and defeating the fundamental purpose of the national production adjustment program.

Definite and effective uses of the retired acreage, in accordance with the restrictions against contribution to surpluses, are permitted under the adjustment contracts.

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"In the main, a uniform program for the use of the land withdrawn from production of basic crops has been developed", said J. F. Cox, chief of the replacement crops section of the Adjustment Administration. "All of the contracts, for wheat, cotton, tobacco, and corn and hogs, permit the use of the retired acres in establishing new seedings of soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops; resting or fallowing the land, where these practices are practicable; cultivation to control noxious weeds; and planting to forest trees.

"In view of the fact that cotton and tobacco are contract crops, produced largely by share renters and share croppers, limited use of the withdrawn acres is permitted in the cotton and tobacco contracts for growing crops for direct consumption by the farm family or for feeding livestock contributing to the food requirements of the farm family.

"The use of the retired acres should benefit American agriculture beyond the immediate effect of balancing the production of basic surplus crops now produced beyond our domestic and export demands. An increase in permanent pastures and meadow crops, at the expense of the acreage now being used in producing too much corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco, should result in decreasing losses from erosion and should aid in maintaining and improving soil fertility."

Estimated acreage reductions for 1934 under the various adjustment programs are about 20 million acres in corn, 15 million in cotton, 8 million in wheat, and 500 thousand in tobacco.

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FARMERS TO PAY LOCAL COSTS OF WHEAT PROGRAM

Expenses of county wheat production control associations, after they were organized, are to be paid by the members of the associations when their second adjustment payments are made.

This procedure, under which the wheat section has been operating since the wheat program began, was reemphasized by George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section, in answer to apparent misunderstanding on the part of some farmers as to who pays the local costs of the county associations. Farmers' allotment contracts call for them to pay these costs on a pro rata basis.

Confusion apparently has arisen in connection with the reports of the funds used to aid wheat exports from the Pacific Northwest, Mr. Farrell said. This export program, authorized by the Adjustment Act, was undertaken not only to help the price of wheat in the Northwest, but to protect general United States wheat prices from competition of this Northwest wheat.

Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials point out that although the money for county expenses is deducted from the second adjustment payment, much of the expense in the first budget will not occur again, because the work done will stand for the term of the contract. The cost of publishing allotments is an instance of this.

Officials also call attention to the fact that if wheat prices do not reach parity the contract calls for five more adjustment payments in the course of the wheat program.

Although farmers in the association pay the local costs, this money is all spent locally and stays in the county. The local costs range from less than a cent to several cents a bushel on the farm allotment.

This program is in line with the principles emphasized by President Roosevelt in his Topeka speech in which he stressed the point that any farm relief plan should pay its way. Overhead expenses of the wheat section in Washington do not come out of the adjustment payments.

Mr. Farrell quoted both the application for contract and the contract (article 14) which every participating farmer signed, to make clear that the intention from the start has been to have the local costs of the program paid by the members of the county associations.

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(Special cotton story)

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ACRE REDUCTION TO HELP GET JUMP ON THE BOLL WEEVIL

This year's reduction in cotton acreage under the Agricultural Adjustment Act will make it easier for planters to get the jump on the boll weevil, according to entomologists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Producing cotton in the presence of boll weevils has become a race between the setting of the bolls and the multiplication of the insect with growers doing everything in their power to help the plant win. The removal of many acres from production gives growers a chance to select for use the fields that are least susceptible to infestation in preference to those where weevils are more than likely to get an early start, as long as the "average fertility" requirements of the contract are met by the retired acres.

Other things being equal, the entomologists say, cotton should be planted in open fields, away from woods, weeds, and rubbish that harbor boll weevils over winter. These insects migrate from old cotton plants in the fall and return in the spring to attack the new cotton plants. As the cold weather comes on they fly in great numbers in every direction to woods, hedges, haystacks, Spanish moss, and farm buildings. They go through the winter in the adult or weevil stage. When the weevils return in the spring they immediately strike the cotton around the edge of the field. Their first damage is nearly always close to woods, weed patches, or other places that protected them through the winter.

As soon as the weevils find food and the squares in which they breed they begin to multiply. Some time, often several weeks, however, is necessary for them to increase to numbers large enough to cause heavy damage in the center of big fields. While the weevils are multiplying and spreading the cotton plants are

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setting bolls and thus passing the point where they can be seriously hurt by the insects.

Soil fertility and other farm management factors, of course, enter into the selection of cotton fields. If land near woods must be used, close watch early in the season is necessary, so that poison control may be started before the insects spread to other parts of the field.

Another way to cut down weevil populations, the cotton-insect specialists point out, is to destroy all volunteer cotton as fast as it appears. This is particularly important in the southern and western parts of the Cotton Belt, where most of the volunteer cotton occurs. Other ways to get the jump on the boll weevil are to plant varieties of cotton recommended for each community by the State agricultural experiment station, to plant on fertile, well-prepared land, and to cultivate the crop so as to encourage vigorous growth and early maturity.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 471
(Special Cotton Story)

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SOIL IMPROVEMENT CROPS WILL MEAN FERTILIZER SAVING

Cotton farmers who grow soil improvement crops on land taken out of cotton production this year will be starting a bank account of soil fertility which will pay them well in savings on fertilizer bills in future years.

As proof of this statement Dr. J. J. Skinner, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, reports that in tests on a fertile soil near Fayetteville, N. C., cotton following a crop of soybeans produced better than a bale per acre and gave no response at all to applications of nitrogen.

"As a matter of fact," says Dr. Skinner, "we actually got more cotton the first year after soybeans where no nitrogen was used. When we remember that nitrogen is the most expensive plant food a farmer has to buy we get the full significance of these results."

The year preceding the establishment of the experiment the field was planted to corn and beans, and a mass of vegetation from the soybean stalks was turned in late in the fall after the corn and beans were harvested. The field was planted to cotton for three years, each plot receiving identical fertilizer treatments and no vegetation except cotton stalks was grown or turned under during the experiment.

The first year of the experiment gave higher yields of cotton where no nitrogen was used. The second year the yields from the complete fertilizer were larger than where no nitrogen was used, Dr. Skinner reports, but the differences were not wide. The third year the beneficial effects of the soybeans were pretty well spent, and the complete fertilizer gave a marked increse.

"With several million acres of land ordinarily planted to cotton rented to the Government this year, cotton farmers have an excellent opportunity to get started on a soil improvement program," says Dr. Skinner. "The object of this program need not be production of more cotton, but more efficient and less costly production of whatever amount future conditions justify."

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EARLY CAMPAIGN CLEAN-UP SPEEDS COTTON PAYMENTS

Prompt clean-up of the cotton adjustment campaign in order that contracts may be cleared for acceptance at the earliest possible date will speed up the delivery of first payment checks under the program, according to Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Checks cannot be sent to growers until the campaign is completed and the contracts are approved by local committees and accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"It is the plan of the Administration to have first rental payment checks reach growers in time to help finance planting costs on the 1934 crop," said Mr. Cobb. "It is important that we avoid all possible delay in completing the campaign and clearing the contracts through local committees."

Accuracy and completeness of farmers' past production statements, together with any needed evidence to support these statements, will facilitate the work of approving and forwarding the contracts.

Any necessary adjustments in the production claims of an individual grower, or in county totals which were out of line with the "official" production figures for that county, would of course mean delay in mailing out the checks.

The first rental payments should help farmers handle their planting and other early costs in connection with the current crop. The second rental payments should reach the field in time to be a great assistance in meeting operation costs at picking time; while the "parity" payments are scheduled to be in the hands of cotton growers next winter.

"The continued full cooperation of growers and local committeemen will help us get the checks out on time," said Mr. Cobb in commenting on the need to avoid delays.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 173
(Cotton Story)

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SAVE CROP COSTS ON RENTED COTTON ACRES

Saved crop handling costs on the acres taken out of cotton production under the adjustment program are among the direct benefits which growers are taking into account in estimating the many advantages which follow participation in the reduction plan.

"Growers are not overlooking the fact that they save the usual costs of making a cotton crop on the acres they rent to the Government under the contracts", said Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Preparation of the seed bed, fertilizer, seed, planting, cultivation, picking, and marketing costs are charges which the grower will not have to pay on the acres he retires from cotton production. These costs naturally must be deducted from any possible estimate of gross income from these acres in order to get at the probable net income from harvesting a crop, as compared with renting the land to the Government under the program.

"In addition to better prices for his staple, which will follow the continued reduction of the cotton surplus, the grower who takes part in the adjustment program will receive direct adjustment compensations in the form of rental and "parity" payments. And to these he must add the saving he makes by not having the expense of handling a cotton crop on the rented acres."

The opportunity to make effective use of the rented acres in accordance with the replacement crop regulations of the contracts is also open to the grower who takes part in the program. He can plant soil-improvement and erosion-preventing crops, raise food and feed crops for consumption on the farm, or use the rented acres in other approved ways which will contribute to balanced and efficient farming.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 174
(Corn-Hog Story)

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RULING MAKES ALL HOG GROWERS NOW ELIGIBLE TO SIGN

All hog producers, regardless of their past hog production, now are eligible for hog reduction payments under a new ruling on the 1934-35 reduction contract, it was announced by Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A previous ruling specified that if the 1932-33 hog litter average was less than three, the contracting producer was not required to reduce hog production in 1934, and in any event was not eligible to receive any hog reduction payments.

Under the new ruling, all producers will be entitled to reduction payments of $5 per head on a number of hogs equal to 75 percent of their past average of market hog production, provided their litter average and production of hogs for market is reduced not less than 25 percent. In cases where the litter average is less than four, this means that the contracting producer will have to reduce by one litter in order to comply with the contract, even though this will constitute more than a 25 percent reduction from the litter average.

The change in ruling was made in consideration of an unexpected interest in the corn-hog program among small hog farmers. These farmers now will have an opportunity to share in the proceeds of the processing tax being collected on the slaughtering of all hogs for market regardless of by whom sold.

The Secretary of Agriculture also has authorized a new regulation permitting producers to butcher hogs of their own raising and sell or exchange up to 300 pounds of products from them in any one marketing year, without having to pay the processing tax, provided the amount of products sold or exchanged in that marketing year does not exceed 1,000 pounds. When the volume of hog products so sold or exchanged exceeds 1,000 pounds, the producer loses his exemption.

Hog producers also are exempt from the tax on the slaughter of live hogs by or for the producer for consumption by his own family, employees or household.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 175
(Corn-Hog Story)

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LEADING CORN AND HOG STATES SPEED UP CAMPAIGN WORK

The national corn and hog adjustment campaign is in full swing this week in all leading producer states. Reports received from the field by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration indicate that preliminary educational meetings have been held in all corn belt states, with actual signing of contracts under way in many of them.

Iowa, the Nation's largest hog producing state, continues to lead in the sign-up, with more than 75,000 contracts reported late last week (February 9), and predictions that the total for that state would pass the 100,000 mark within a very few days.

Missouri, with more than 20,000 contracts signed, ranked high among the states which reported. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, and Minnesota are other states which are swinging actively into the sign-up phase of the campaign.

Well above 1,000,000 farmers have attended educational meetings held throughout the corn and hog producing areas, according to reports from state extension services. Missouri reports 215,000 attendance at such meetings; Illinois 131,000; Indiana approximately 200,000; Minnesota 87,000. These educational meetings precede the actual sign-up work.

States outside the corn belt have been slower in starting the corn-hog campaign. In the South, for instance, the intensive work of the cotton adjustment program has taken all the time of the extension services and other field workers. Progress reports from these areas will be received later.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 176
(Wheat Story)

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WILL INSPECT FARMS
UNDER WHEAT CONTRACT

Inspection of every farm for which a wheat adjustment contract has been signed is planned to conform to the original program, George E. Farrell, in charge of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, announces.

The inspection, which has been contemplated since the beginning of the wheat program, will be made in the spring, beginning after the spring planting period is over and completed before harvest. The inspection of individual farms and certification that each farmer has complied with the contract is necessary before the Administration can make additional adjustment payments for the 1933 crop, and on the 1934 crop, which contracting farmers are scheduled to receive if wheat prices do not reach parity.

If wheat prices do not reach parity during the term of the contract, which runs through 1934 and 1935, cooperating wheat farmers will receive five more adjustment payments. These include the second installment of the payment for 1933, two payments for 1934, and two for 1935

When he signed the contract, each farmer agreed to the inspection, as well as to furnishing inspectors with information on acreage and production. Section 10 of the contract specifically provides for the inspection.

Inspection is to be made through the county wheat production control associations, with additional checking to be done by representatives of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Further details on the inspection program will be announced as the plan is developed more fully, Mr. Farrell says.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 177
(Farm Record Book Story)

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NEW RECORD BOOK TO HELP FARMERS KEEP CROP DATA

A specially designed farm record book which furnishes an easy way for growers to assemble and keep information on their crop operations is now being printed and will soon be distributed to some two million farmers who have signed production adjustment contracts, according to an announcement by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The record books will serve as a basis for information required in filling out contract applications and proofs of compliance, as well as helping the farmer to plan his crop production. They will also provide basic data of great value in long-time planning for the agriculture of the country as a whole.

Forms for taking inventories of all basic farm commodities at the beginning and end of each year, with the farm values of the crops produced, are provided in the record books. Also included are forms for keeping record of crops bought and sold; a crop production summary, showing the usage of the land, and a layout for a crop-map of the farm; crops processed for family food; use of contracted or rented acreage; and net income from production of crops.

"While the new record book is especially adapted for obtaining information necessary in contracts and for future planning, it will also serve as a basis for statistical reports and for applications for production loans from the Farm Credit Administration," said Dr. L. M. Vaughn, of the Department of Agriculture Extension Service. Dr. Vaughn is a member of a special committee on farm records which designed the new book for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The special record book is not a cost-account book, being primarily for production and disposal records of basic commodities. It is not intended to supercede other accounting systems now in use by farmers. The books will be distributed through the Extension Service and production control associations.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 176
(Corn-Hog Story)

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HOG GROWERS PROTEST SALES RECORD CHARGES

Protests against reported excessive charges by commission firms and other marketing agencies for duplicate sales slips and verification of records needed by signers of corn-hog reduction contracts have been received by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from farmers in several sections of the country.

In signing a corn-hog contract, the farmer must compile a record of the number of hogs he produced for market from litters which he owned when farrowed during the base period, as well as the total number of feeder pigs bought and sold during this same period, December 1, 1931, to November 30, 1933. In making up and verifying this record, he frequently needs information from the agencies through which he marketed his hogs.

Referring to the reported high rate of charges, officials of the corn-hog section of the Administration said:

"Commission firms and other agencies which are taxing farmers excessively for records of hog marketings, are overlooking the value of keeping the good will of their patrons. Farmers who are charged unduly high rates may retaliate by shipping their hogs to other agencies in the future.

"It appears that in most cases commission firms are happy to offer this service to the farmers in appreciation of past business. In some instances, commission houses have even printed special forms which give the name and address of the farmer, the date his hogs were marketed, and the number of head sold."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 179
(General Story)

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FARM EDITORS MEET WITH OFFICIALS OF FEDERAL SERVICES

Editors of agricultural magazines from all sections of the country were scheduled to meet in Washington February 22 on invitation of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace for a three-day series of informal conferences with officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The largest and most representative meeting of publishers of agricultural journals ever held was forecast when nearly all the approximately 50 editors invited reported that they would attend the conferences.

In calling the farm paper editors together, Secretary Wallace indicated a desire to talk over with them the opportunities and problems in agriculture, as well as the administration of the adjustment programs now under way.

Administrators of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and officials of the Department of Agriculture and the Farm Credit Administration will confer with the editors regarding not only the immediate agricultural situation, but also the question of long-time planning. Both domestic and foreign aspects of the various problems will be discussed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 180
(Corn-Hog Story)

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WILL PUBLISH DATA FROM CORN AND HOG PRODUCTION CLAIMS

Information on production and other figures from corn and hog producers who sign the production reduction agreement offered under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, is to be published in the newspapers of the counties in which producers sign the agreements and form county production control associations, it was announced by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Corn Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Published information will include total acreage of farms under contract, annual average corn acreage for 1932-33, annual average number of litters farrowed and hogs produced for market from these litters for 1932-33, and the number of contracted acres. The information will be derived from statements of producers who sign the 1934 corn-hog contract.

Decision as to the manner of publication, allocation among newspapers, and the agreement on printing rates for such publication will be made by each individual County Corn-Hog Control Association, which is to be responsible for its own publication costs.

The purpose of printing information from contracting producers' statements is to give all producers an opportunity to check with their community committeemen any statements believed to be inaccurate. Confidential reports, either in writing or verbally, can be made to the community committee or county allotment committee.

It has been held by the Legal Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that County Corn-Hog Control Associations are not required to treat corn-hog producer's statements as "legal matter" for which "legal" printing rates, fixed by statute in various States, must be paid. The rate is to be determined by agreement between Association officials and newspaper publishers.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 181
~~(Corn-Hog Story)~~

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EXTEND DATE FOR FARM CORN LOANS

The expiration date for the period during which loans will be made to farmers by the Commodity Credit Corporation on ear corn stored on the farm has been extended from March 1, 1934, to April 1, 1934, it is announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

States in which loans on farm warehoused corn have been authorized are Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, South Dakota and Minnesota.

The extra month during which loans might be made was granted to accommodate farmers in states where there has been delay in setting up the farm warehousing machinery and for the benefit of producers who had postponed taking advantage of the loan offer until complete details on the Corn-Hog Contract for 1934 and the supplementary Administrative Rulings were available.

The total amount of money which had been loaned on corn stored on the farm by the middle of February is estimated as being approximately $70,000,000. The loan rate is 45 cents per bushel, the rate of interest 4 percent and the maturity date of the notes given by borrowers is August 1, 1934.

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NEW RULE PERMITS SUBSTITUTE CROPS FOR LOST CLOVER

Farmers who sign corn-hog adjustment contracts will be permitted to plant certain feed crops on abandoned clover acreage, under the terms of a new administrative ruling announced by the corn and hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The ruling, which amends provisions of Paragraph 3, Section (C) of the contract, reads as follows:

"If clover or other hay or pasture crop which has been planted in 1933 on the farm under contract, for use as hay or pasture in 1934, has been killed by drought or weather conditions prior to time of signing contract, the acreage upon which such crops were seeded and failed to grow may be planted to the following crops in 1934, notwithstanding that the total acreage of feed crops planted in 1934 may thereby be higher than 1933 or 1932, but only under the conditions specified herein:

"(1) Such land may be planted to oats, barley, soy beans, field peas or cow peas, for use only as pasture, or for hay cut green well before reaching maturity.

"(2) In all such cases, the producer must submit a statement in writing to the County Allotment Committee, specifying the acreage upon which the crop which was killed out was planted, and the crop which it is proposed to substitute therefor. Such acreage shall also be plainly indicated on the map of the farm submitted by the producer. Another statement shall be submitted to the County Committee at the time such crop is cut green for hay, giving the date upon which such cutting was made. If the crop is pastured, the producer shall send a written statement to the County Allotment Committee on or about September 15, 1934, stating that such acreage has been pastured only, and that none of such acres have been harvested for grain."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 183
~~(Cotton Story)~~

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CONTRACT CLEARANCE WILL MEAN PAYMENT FIRST COTTON CHECKS

With the 1934 cotton campaign declared effective by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington is preparing to receive contracts from the field and make arrangements for the disbursement of the initial rental payments.

C. A. Cobb, chief of the cotton production section of the Administration, has announced that the rapidity with which checks would be distributed would depend upon the promptness with which contracts are completed and tabulated in the counties and states, and forwarded to Washington.

"It is our hope", said Mr. Cobb, "that the distribution of the first 50 million dollars of the 1934 cotton program will enable a large number of producers to utilize these funds in making their crop. The advantage of departing from the ordinary credit system is obvious to every cotton producer. But I would emphasize that the distribution of these checks is dependent to a large degree upon the prompt completion of the outstanding contracts."

Mr. Cobb expressed the belief that approximately 15 million acres has been offered for rental in the 1934 program and that when complete returns are tabulated it will be shown that the goal of the adjustment campaign has been reached. On the basis of contracts tabulated up to February 17, it was shown that 789,000 producers had offered approximately 13,000,000 acres. It was emphasized, however, that this was by no means the final return, and it was believed that the contracts still in the hands of county committees and field workers, together with the untabulated contracts, would bring the total to around 15 million acres.

(MORE)

Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, announced last week that while the campaign ended February 15 it was the definite policy of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to give every cotton producer an opportunity to sign a contract. But it was pointed out that such opportunity could not be indefinitely extended as further delays would, in effect, penalize those producers who have signed by delaying the disbursement of the first payments.

The total cost of the 1934 cotton program is estimated at 130 million dollars. The first rental payment of 50 million dollars will be distributed as soon as contracts are received in Washington and given administrative review and approval. The second installment of the rental payment will be distributed in July of the present year, and final payment of at least one cent per pound on 40 per cent of the producer's base production is intended for distribution in December of 1934.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 184
(General Story -- South)

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LEGUME INCREASE CALLS FOR CHECK ON INOCULATION

With a big increase in the acreage planted to legumes in the South in prospect this year because of the acreage adjustment programs, forage crops specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture suggest that farmers will find it profitable to see that their soils are properly inoculated.

It is not usually necessary to inoculate for cowpeas, velvet beans, crotalaria and lespedeza. The bacteria necessary for these crops are already present in practically all soils of the South. Only if previous crops have grown poorly and there is reason to suspect a lack of bacteria is it necessary to inoculate, either with soil or with commercial cultures.

Soybeans require a particular bacteria which are not interchangeable with other legumes. It is always wise to inoculate unless soybeans have grown in the field within recent years.

Bacteria for alfalfa and burclover are interchangeable. Burclover is an excellent winter legume on moderately good soils in the South. Inoculation is necessary with these crops in most soils where they have not grown recently. If the burclover seed has not been cleaned, the burs usually carry bacteria enough for inoculation.

Austrian winter peas and the vetches (smooth and hairy) are inoculated by the same bacteria, but this does not seem to be a very long-lived strain and the Department advises inoculation both with soil and with the commercial inoculant.

In advising the use of soil for inoculation the Department says that it should be taken from a field where the crop grew last year. To get good soil for inoculation use surface soil discarding the top half inch and scattering it on the field at the rate of 200 to 400 pounds to the acre. It is best to dry the inoculating soil in the shade and to spread it during clowdy weather or in the early morning or late afternoon when the sun will not destroy the bacteria. Harrow it into the field soon after spreading.

The commercial inoculants come in a variety of forms, and should be applied as directed by the manufacturer. Be sure, says the Department, to get a strain suitable for the particular legume to be seeded.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE, No. 185
(Corn-Hog Story)

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CORN BELT FARMERS SIGN CONTRACTS FOR ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM

Approximately 450,000 farmers in the Corn Belt, where the bulk of the Nation's corn and hogs are grown, had signed the corn-hog reduction contract when the Agricultural Adjustment Administration tabulated field reports late last week (February 24).

Iowa still holds the lead with about 140,000 contracts signed. This figure represents more than 80 percent of the corn and hog farmers in the state. Most of the counties in Iowa are nearing the finish in their sign-up work.

In other Corn Belt states the sign-up is getting well under way. Minnesota is second to Iowa with about 60,000 contracts signed. Illinois is a close third with 57,000. Other states have reported as follows: Missouri, 50,000; Indiana, 35,000; Ohio, 30,000; Nebraska, 27,000; Kansas, 21,000; Wisconsin, 18,000; South Dakota, 16,000.

"The unusual interest shown by farmers in the preliminary educational meetings indicates that the percentage of sign-up all over the Middle West will be high and that the bulk of the campaign work will have been finished in this section by the first week in March," stated Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In states outside the middle western area, the sign-up work is just getting started. A limited number of contracts have been signed at initial sign-up meetings. Reports from Oklahoma, North Carolina, Arizona, California, Oregon, Texas and Vermont indicate that producers are showing great interest in the campaign.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 186
(Corn-Hog Story)

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CONTRACT MISTAKES
SLOW CLEARANCE IN
CORN-HOG CAMPAIGN

Seven common mistakes which are being made by many farmers in making out their corn-hog adjustment contracts have been pointed out by officials in charge of the _____ campaign.
(name of state)

Clearance of the contracts and payment of the first adjustment checks under the program are delayed when these errors are found. The following are listed as among the most common mistakes:

1. The producer either forgets to sign his contract or his signature on the back of the contract is not exactly the same with respect to his given name and initials as the name printed on the first page of the contract form. In some cases, the contracting producer forgets to obtain the signature of his landlord or some other person who should sign with him.

2. In cases where another person is required to sign for the producer, there frequently is failure to give evidence of the authority to sign.

3. The indicated division of the reduction payments between the producer and his landlord sometimes is not made, as it should be, on the same basis as the division of the corn or hogs or the proceeds from them under the crop or stock share lease arrangement.

4. The signer, when making out his work sheet, sometimes fails to make his total acreage balance. This is quite common where double cropping has taken place. A notation explaining the failure to balance the acreages should be made in the margin.

5. Some producers fail to have two of their neighbors count the number of hogs they have on hand and to obtain certification of their investigation.

8095 (MORE)

6. When filling in Table 5 of the work sheet, the producer who has brood sows on hand, December 1, 1931, and now is preparing them for market or has sold them, sometimes fails to make proper notation on his evidence sheet to account for these animals; in these cases, the hog inventory does not balance. This same error occurs frequently with respect to aged male hogs and stags.

7. Some contract signers do not bring their supporting evidence with them when they come to the sign-up station. All supporting evidence must be submitted with the contract and should account for all hogs farrowed, purchased, and sold since December 1, 1931.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 187
(General Story - Replacement)

NEW PASTURES WILL HELP IN LIVESTOCK PARASITE CONTROL

One of the most effective means of controlling parasites which take a heavy annual toll from the livestock industry is frequent rotation of pastures. With the acreage reduction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration now in effect, livestock farmers face an unusual opportunity to cut production costs by seeding new pastures on land retired from corn, cotton and wheat.

As a rule new pastures do not offer much grazing the first year. With the contracted acres out of production anyhow, State and Federal agricultural workers believe that it will be good business for farmers to seed some of these acres to pasture this spring. Any grazing this year is strictly limited by the contracts. The following year, however, after expiration of the contracts [illegible] regulating the use of the contracted acres, the pasture may be used without restriction.

Fresh pastures benefit all classes of livestock. The use of clean pastures is the basis for the swine sanitation system developed in McLean County, Illinois, and now used widely as a proved means of cutting production costs through control of internal parasites.

The use of temporary pastures serves a two-fold purpose in the production of sheep. It produces a maximum flow of milk of the ewes for the growing lambs, and aids in controlling stomach worms and other internal parasites.

Horses and cattle also become infested with internal parasites when grazed year after year on permanent pastures, especially if the pastures are small. As in the case of sheep and swine, the best method of attack is to break the life cycle of the parasite by changing pastures.

8096 (MORE)

Clean range is equally important in the production of poultry. In raising young chicks the use of clean ground or new pastures helps to prevent losses from coccidiosis and other parasitic diseases.

The following suggestions, while subject to local adaptation in some sections, are offered by livestock specialists of the Department of Agriculture:

Use new pastures whenever they are available, as they produce better grazing and give much protection from parasites.

Do not overstock pastures, as this is likely to multiply the chances of an animal becoming infested with parasites.

Change the stock from one pasture to another and change the kind of stock on the same pasture as far as possible. Follow sheep and cattle with horses and swine.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 188
(Poultry Story - General)

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HATCHERY CODE PROTECTS FARM CHICK BUYERS

Farmers who buy baby chicks this year will benefit from the provisions of the hatchery code which became effective in January, according to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

When chicks, poults, or ducklings are bought from those who come under the code the buyer is protected on quality, time of delivery, and loss adjustments. Failure of hatcheries to live up to the various protective provisions would be classed as "unfair trade practice."

Fraudulent or deceptive advertising, or substitution of other chicks when special qualities have been advertised for the hatchery's own product would also be violations of the new code.

The size of hatching eggs used by those who come under the code is strictly regulated. Eggs used must weigh an average of not less than 23 ounces per dozen, and no individual egg is expected to weigh less than one and five-sixths ounces. This measure is intended to improve egg size generally, through building up laying stock which will carry the inherited tendency to produce large eggs.

Farmers who breed, hatch, and sell baby chicks of high quality, or who produce hatching eggs for sale are also given protection through the bans against misleading advertising, and through the provisions which call for premium prices for hatching eggs sold by those who come under the code.

"Hatcheries should remember that flock owners are entitled to a fair premium for hatching eggs", said J. A. Hannah, Kansas City, the Managing Agent of the Hatchery Coordinating Committee. "In order to furnish the hatcheries with eggs that will produce chicks of the quality buyers want, these owners must go to considerable expense, and they are entitled to a reasonable premium. The main purposes of the code are to improve the quality of all chicks in the country and to reduce the surplus. Price cutting is prohibited, and the hatchery flock owners are entitled to benefit by the terms of the code."

8097 - (2-24-34) ###

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 189
(Special, Cotton)

PLAN TO CERTIFY COMPLIANCE WITH COTTON CONTRACT

Compliance by farmers with the terms of the 1934-35 cotton acreage adjustment contracts will be certified by the field organization of the cotton section during the summer months, according to announcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This "certification of performance" by contracting growers must be made before the second rental payments or the parity payments are distributed.

Full responsibility for compliance rests with the parties to the contracts, and committeemen of the county organizations will merely check the facts to certify that performance is in accord with the contract terms and administrative rulings.

Facts that will have to be determined before certification of performance can be made by local committees include: correctness of description of the farm under contract; acreage planted to cotton in 1934; acreage marked off as rented acreage; average productivity of planted and rented acreage; use of rented acres; any change in status of ownership or tenure on the farm which may have occurred after the contract was prepared; comparison of the total acres planted to crops on the entire farm with the total acres in crops as stated in table 1 of the contract; determination as to whether cotton is grown on any farm not under contract, not specifically exempted by "Non-participating Agreement", or other administrative ruling; the number of tenants on the farm in 1933 as compared with 1934, and reasons for changes; use of rented acres by tenants for production of supplies; the consideration of any complaints by landlords or tenants that the other party to farm lease is using acreage adjustment to work a hardship on said party in violation of administrative rulings and public policy; the miscellaneous provisions of

8125 (more)

the contract in order to discover fraud or failure to perform fully the requirements of the contract.

Commenting upon the progress of the cotton program and upon the plans for certification of contracts, Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Adjustment Administration, made the following statement:

"The manner in which the entire force in the field has met its responsibility in the performance of the first quarter of the present year's cotton adjustment program is a matter of the deepest gratification to all of us. Problems have arisen here and there that have called for the exercise of unusual judgment as well as for a very high sense of justice and fairness. In spite of agitations and misunderstandings, landowners and tenants in the main have dealt fairly with each other. There are perhaps as many cases of unusual generosity as there are cases of the reverse order. However that may be, we would take this opportunity to congratulate those tenants and landlords who have been able to work out their problems, first for their cooperation with each other, then for their cooperation with their Government, and lastly for the exercise of that type of citizenship that more than all things else will make a success of this campaign and other campaigns and hasten the coming of more prosperous days and the independence that goes with having more.

"County Committeemen have met the difficulties of this first quarter of the present year's work with unusual intelligence and efficiency. They have rendered a type of service that will last far beyond the immediate present. From all of us they deserve wholehearted commendation.

"The task to which we now must turn and that which constitutes the second quarter of the year's work is that of certification of performance of a character that will make the task in Washington as easy as possible and the dispatch of checks to producers prompt."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 190
(Corn-Hog Story - Replacement)

SWEET CLOVER SEEDING
PERMITTED BY CONTRACT

New seedings of sweet clover may be made on acres retired from corn production under the terms of the corn and hog adjustment contracts now being signed by farmers, according to an announcement by the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

These seedings may not be used for pasturing during the period of the contracts, but may be used without restriction after December 1, 1934, when the contracted acres are released from the terms of the contract.

Confusion as to possible seeding and use of sweet clover has been reported from a number of States following an administrative ruling by the corn-hog section removing sweet clover from the list of crops which would be seeded on retired acres for pasturing during the term of the contract. Officials point out, however, that the ruling does not prevent the establishment of new seedings of the crop this year, for use after the December 1 release date.

Sweet clover was removed from the "pasture" list because of the fact that Hubam or common sweet clover planted early under favorable conditions would produce a large volume of feed for hogs and cattle. The use of this large feed supply from retired acres during the contract period would be contrary to the purpose of the reduction program.

"Most farmers will be satisfied to use the contracted corn acreage in establishing new seedings of sweet clover, alfalfa, and adapted grasses for future pasture and hay purposes", said J.F. Cox, chief of the replacement crops section of the Adjustment Administration. "As a general rule, it is not advisable to pasture new seedings, and if used at all they should not be pastured until late in the fall".

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 1314
(General Publication)

EXPECT CODE TO CUT BABY CHICK SURPLUS

Farmers and others who expect to buy baby chicks this season should file their orders early to be sure of receiving the number and breed of chicks wanted, according to representatives of the coordinating committee of the Hatchery Code which became effective in January.

The usual production of surplus supplies of chicks is not expected this year, because provisions in the Hatchery Code make it inadvisable for hatcherymen to have large surpluses.

In recent years, competition in the hatchery business is said to have been so keen that may hatcheries have made it a practice to set more eggs than were necessary to produce the number of chicks for which they had orders. The result has been heavy overproduction, with very low prices, especially late in the season.

Chicks can no longer be placed on the market by those who come under the Hatchery Code below the individual seller's cost of production. This provision is expected to prevent the production of heavy surpluses, because the chicks cannot be "dumped" on the market at bargain prices. Farmers who have been in the habit of waiting for these late season bargains are advised to consider the possibility that such cheap supplies may not be available this year.

Improvement in the quality of baby chicks is expected to follow the code ban on below-cost sales. Buyers would benefit from such improvement in breeding stock, it is pointed out. In the past, "bargain price" surplus stock has frequently been of low grade.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 192
(Wheat Story)

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WHEAT GROWERS GET
NEW CONTRACT CHANCE

Wheat farmers who failed to sign wheat adjustment contracts in the campaign last fall are to have a new opportunity to do so between now and April 15,_____ _____State director of extension has announced.

Farmers who sign contracts now will be eligible for the final 1933 payments, less their share of local costs of administration. They also will receive any future payments made on the 1934 and 1935 crops.

The wheat plan has been reopened at the request of farmers in all parts of the Nation where wheat is grown, asking for another opportunity to sign contracts.

_____ farmers signed up _____acres, approximately
(Name of State)
_____percent of the base acreage in the original campaign. This leaves approximately_____acres for this State which are still eligible for contracts.*

The procedure in this reopening of sign-up will follow closely the original procedure, except that no active campaign will be staged, Mr. _____says. Effort will be made to let every farmer who has not signed up know about the new opportunity. The next move will be up to him. If he wishes to sign, he will apply to his community committee, county allotment committee, or county agent.

Practically any wheat farmer who grew wheat in any of the base years, 1930 to 1932, is eligible to sign a contract under the new plan. Even farmers who grew wheat in only one year, the so-called "one-year" men who started in wheat production in 1932, may sign contracts under a modification of the plan.

Farmers who desire to sign under the new plan should get in touch with their local committeemen or county agent at once, as the time for getting contracts into the hands of the county allotment committee expires April 15, and the contracts are to be in the hands of the wheat section at Washington by April 25.

8128 (more)

Forms and supplies left from the original campaign will be used, or new ones will be furnished by the State headquarters.

Farmers who actually filed applications for a wheat contract with a complete statement of acreage and production before January 1, 1934, and who were willing to sign a contract but were unable to do so, may complete the contract now and will be eligible for the entire 1933 and subsequent payments.

Farmers who filed an application during 1933, and who failed to seed for harvest in 1934 an acreage which meets the minimum requirements of such a contract, and whose contracts were refused on that ground, may now complete these contracts and be eligible for 1933 payments, subject to an administrative ruling which states that the 1934 payments will not be made unless the farmer receives a specific waiver from the wheat section stating that his farm is in an area where weather conditions made it plainly impossible or useless to seed wheat.

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* Extension Editors Note:- A press release of February 26, which was mailed to your extension director on that date, carries the local figures necessary to fill in the blanks in the third paragraph.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 193
(Corn-Hog)

ORGANIZE CONTROL ASSOCIATIONS FOR CORN-HOG PROGRAM

As a follow-up to the preliminary campaign stage of the corn-hog program, producers who signed contracts will organize their own permanent community committees and county corn-hog control associations to handle all local matters pertaining to the 1934 program, it is explained by Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

After all eligible corn-hog producers have signed or have been given an opportunity to sign contracts, those who did sign will meet to elect a permanent community committee of from three to five members.

When all township organizations have been formed, a meeting of the permanent township directors will be called at which the county organization will be completed. The chairman of each community committee will serve as a member of the board of directors of the county corn-hog control association. All farmers who signed contracts automatically become members of the association upon its formation, and are entitled to one vote each.

"These permanent committees will constitute the machinery through which producers will conduct their own program," Dr. Black stated. "They should be effective instruments of a self-government among corn-hog producers, and undoubtedly will develop a strong sense of group responsibility for the success of the corn-hog program."

Permanent community committeemen will assist the county allotment committees in preliminary examination of contract files received from the temporary community committees, make preliminary corrections in contracts, appraise the con-

tracted acres and make yield estimates, assist county allotment committees in adjusting contracts, and will obtain final signatures of acceptance from contracting producers.

One member of the community committee will visit every farm under contract and, in addition to checking the producer's statements as to corn and hog production, will make an appraisal of what would be the probable corn yield on the contracted acres in 1934, under weather conditions and other conditions affecting yield equal to the average of the past 10 years.

Local administrative expenses will be determined and authorized by the board of directors of the county control association, with the approval of the corn-hog section. The board will prepare an association budget.

The county allotment committee selected from among the membership of the association board of directors will be the most active unit in the local administrative set-up. It will be charged with the responsibility of making the final check and, where necessary, of making adjustments in all contracts filed in the county.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 194
(Replacement Story)

RETURN TO PASTURES HELD IMPORTANT IN REDUCING SURPLUSES

A return to blue grass pastures will be one of the most effective ways of adjusting the agricultural program of the Corn Belt, northern states, and other regions where blue grass is adapted, according to J. F. Cox, chief of the replacement crops section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Extensive acreage of permanent pasture throughout the eastern part of the country was plowed up during the war period, and the use of this land for production of wheat, corn, and tobacco, crops now in surplus, is held to be one of the chief factors responsible for the present unbalanced agricultural program. Return of this acreage to permanent pasture would aid in balancing production.

It is estimated that 45 million acres of pasture were plowed up and placed in intensive production during the war period. Land to be retired from production of basic crops under the various reduction programs of the Adjustment Administration will represent a large share of this acreage, and the replacement crops program permits and encourages the planting of new and additional pasture and meadow crops on these "contracted" areas.

"That farmers of Iowa and other Corn Belt states are using blue grass and other pasture grasses with their standard hay crop mixtures in order to regain acreage of permanent pasture is evident from the numerous letters we are receiving", said Cox in discussing the "back to grass" movement on the contracted acreage.

"Individual farmers are giving careful thought to the most practical way of regaining these valuable permanent pastures, and to adjusting their

8146 (More)

farm programs to make effective use of them. Considering the small amount of labor and expense needed in handling permanent pastures, farmers realize that no better use can be made of the land on many farms.

"While old meadows may naturally develop in the course of years into blue grass pastures in the region where blue grass or 'June grass', as it is commonly termed in northern states, is adapted, much more rapid pasture development and improved pastures will result from seeding blue grass seed. The use of from 4 to 8 pounds of Kentucky blue grass with standard timothy and clover seedings, or with lespedeza or sweet clover where adapted, will generally result in satisfactory blue grass sod in 3 or 4 years after seeding.

"Those who desire to secure an immediate establishment of blue grass pasture should use 15 or 20 pounds of seed with one or 2 pounds of white clover, and if desired several pounds of timothy, red top, or orchard grass and clover, seeded on well prepared seed beds and planting either in early spring or fall.

"Permanent pastures will not produce as much total feed per acre as corn and grain and other cultivated crops. The cost to the farmer is low, however, in feeding livestock on grass pastures. He will not be able to produce as much meat or milk for the market when making use of substantial pasture acreage, as compared with using a greater proportion of cultivated feed crops, but he can produce these products more cheaply, thus increasing his margin of profit.

"A few additional acres seeded to permanent pasture on a great majority of farms producing products now in surplus will go far toward balancing production and reducing surplus crops. Forage crops specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture and State agricultural colleges have prepared available recommendations of special pasture and hay crop mixtures as adapted".

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 1
(Wheat Story)

ROTATION FARMS
MAY COME UNDER
WHEAT CONTRACT

So-called "in-and-outers", farmers who plant wheat only once every three, four, or five years, in a regularly established rotation, are eligible for wheat adjustment contracts in the reopened adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, _____ State director of extension, has been informed by the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Farmers who sign contracts now are eligible for all adjustment payments except the first 1933 payment.

Those who are eligible are farmers who planted wheat in rotation in only one year of the base period, 1930 to 1932, and none for harvest in 1933, and whose rotation will require them to plant in either 1934 or 1935.

The farmer's base acreage is the acreage he planted in 1930, 1931, or 1932. His reduction will be 15 percent if he plants for 1934, and not more than 20 percent if he plants for 1935. His base production is determined by dividing his production in the year he had a crop by the number of years in his rotation. For instance, if he planted in 1930 and will plant again in 1935, he would divide his 1930 production by five. If he planted in 1930 and will plant again in 1934, he would divide his 1930 production by four. His allotment would then be 54 percent of this production.

Although this allotment is smaller than that of farmers who plant each year, farmers growing wheat in rotation, and who sign contracts, will be eligible for adjustment payments each year.

There are several common types of rotation, several of which come under this arrangement. These different rotations include: (A) wheat planted for

harvest in 1930 and to be planted for harvest in 1935. This is a five-year rotation, and the production base is determined by dividing the 1930 production by five. (B) wheat planted for 1930 and to be planted for 1934. This is a four-year rotation, and the production base would be determined by dividing the 1930 production by four. (C) wheat planted for 1930 and for 1933, but none to be planted in 1934 or 1935. No contract could be signed on a rotation basis, but a farmer could sign and be eligible by planting a minimum acreage every year. (D) wheat planted for 1931 and to be planted for 1935. This is a four-year rotation and is the same as B. (E) wheat planted for 1931, for 1933, and to be planted for 1935. This is a regular alternating four-year crop rotation.

(F) Wheat planted for 1931 and to be planted for 1934. This is a three-year rotation and the actual 1931 production would be divided by three. (G) wheat planted for 1932 and to be planted for 1935. This is also a three-year rotation. (H) wheat planted in 1932, and to be planted for 1934, but none planted in 1930, 1931, or 1933. There is no established rotation system here and the farmer to be eligible for a contract would have to sign on a continuous cropping basis.

Note to Editor****The following diagram illustrates the rotations mentioned in the above story. If desired, it may be added to the story.

The following diagram illustrates the different rotations mentioned. W stands for wheat planted, and O stands for none planted. With this, a farmer may readily see in just which class his rotation falls.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1930	W	W	W	O	O	O	O	O
1931	O	O	O	W	W	W	O	O
1932	O	O	O	O	O	O	W	W
1933	O	O	W	O	W	O	O	O
1934	O	W	O	O	O	W	O	W
1935	W	O	O	W	W	O	W	O
Divide actual production by	5	4	-	4	-	3	3	-

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 160
(Wheat Story)

MUST HAVE WAIVER
FOR WHEAT PAYMENT
WITHOUT PLANTING

Farmers who signed wheat contracts and who do not wish to plant any wheat in 1934, do not have to do so, but failure to plant may mean loss of the 1934 adjustment payments, _____, State director of extension, announces. The wheat contract specified that each contracting farmer should plant at least 54 percent of his base acreage.

The only way in which a farmer can refrain from planting in 1934 and still be eligible for his adjustment payments, is for him to be located in a county designated by the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as one in which weather or other unavoidable conditions were such as to prevent wheat seeding, or to make it useless. Even then, Mr. _____ says, it will be necessary for a farmer to request a waiver of his planting requirement from the wheat section, and to have this request for a waiver recommended by the county allotment committee.

The new ruling says that if a farmer does not plant in 1934, and, therefore, forfeits his payment, this will have no effect on his 1933 payments already made or to be made; nor will it affect his 1935 payment, if he plants in 1935 his minimum requirement of 54 percent of his average past acreage. The net effect of the ruling is to allow non-planting in 1934 without payment and without violating the contract.

The counties or communities in which the wheat section will waive the minimum planting requirement are those in which "unfavorable weather, a public calamity, an uncontrollable natural force, or an act of God has produced such generally unfavorable condition" as to prevent wheat planting or make it useless.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 197
(Special Dairy Story)

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COW INCREASE ADDS TO DAIRY PROBLEMS

Regional Conferences With Farm Leaders Planned By Agricultural Adjustment Administration

- - -

There are more milk cows on the farms of the United States than ever before in the history of the dairy industry.

This is one of the basic facts which must be faced by farm leaders and officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in working out a solution of the dairy problem.

There are more than 26 million milk cows on farms of the Nation this year, according to estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture. This represents an increase of nearly 18 percent from the total of 21,219,000 reported for 1928.

Tentative plans for milk production control will be presented by the Administration at a series of regional conferences to be held in the near future at central points in leading dairy producing sections of the country. All angles of the dairy situation and outlook, as well as the proposals for adjustments, will be discussed with farm and dairy interests in an effort to formulate a practical and generally acceptable program.

The "cow population" has grown steadily in recent years, 1934 showing an increase of more than 3 percent over the 1933 total. And the percentage increase in milk cows has been much greater than the increase in human population during the same period.

8165 (MORE)

With consumption of milk and dairy products holding to a relatively constant level during these years, the great increase in potential milk producing units points to a production problem which administration officials and many dairymen feel must be faced. Even though most of the milk and milk products has been finding its way to some market, the returns to farmers have been at dangerously low levels.

The goal of the proposed production adjustment plan would be to bring about better returns to producers of all dairy products by bringing production more nearly into line with the effective demand. Such a program would be supplemented and supported by milk marketing agreements, drawn in accord with the recently adopted policy which places emphasis upon prices paid to producers.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 198

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FARM BUTTERFAT PRICES SHOWN TO BE BELOW PARITY

Average farm prices received for butterfat in milk and all dairy products during January, 1934, were nearly 40 percent below "parity" or fair exchange prices, as compared with the 1909 to 1914 base period.

An average of 25.7 cents per pound was paid producers for butterfat during January this year, according to economists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Parity price for that month, which would have represented the same buying power as the average price paid during the pre-war base period, would have been 42.5 cents per pound.

The producer, therefore, received 16.8 cents a pound less for his butterfat, in terms of exchange value, than he would have been paid during the 1909-14 years.

Clearly defined purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Act is to attempt to bring prices of basic farm commodities back toward parity levels, on the basis of the pre-war period. Tentative proposals of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for production adjustment, aimed at restoration of parity prices for dairy products, will be placed before farm and dairy leaders in the near future at a series of regional conferences to be held throughout the country.

The relation of farm butterfat prices to current parity prices during each month for more than a year past have been traced by the Department economists. While there has been considerable variation, the farm price has been well below current parity levels in every month of the period. Parity price itself varies from month to month according to the variation in general commodity price levels.

The difference between actual farm prices for butterfat and the price which would have represented parity at that time, or the amount the farm price was below parity, is given for each month, as follows: December (1932) - 11.6 cents; January (1933) - 12.5; February - 14.6; March - 14.7; April - 12.6; May - 10.5; June - 9.6; July - 7.9; August - 11.1; September - 12.4; October - 13.2; November - 13.6; December - 15.9; January (1934) - 16.8.

Milk marketing agreements which emphasize prices to producers are being placed into effect for many milk sheds of the country. They would supplement the proposed plans for production adjustment, as part of the board program to restore fair exchange price levels for the farmer's dairy products.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 199
(General - Record Books)

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FARM RECORD BOOK FURNISHES NEEDED DATA FOR CONTRACT

Farmers who keep the new record books which are being distributed by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to producers who take part in the various adjustment programs will be fortified with valuable "contract" information.

They will be able to establish past production claims when they apply for contracts, and they will be in position to prove compliance with the contract terms after they are in effect, Administration officials have pointed out. Production records are also said to be of value when the farmer makes application for loans.

Many farmers have had trouble in getting together the necessary evidence of production in applying for wheat, cotton, corn-hog or other adjustment contracts during the past year. They have not saved sales slips, warehouse receipts, or other records of sales, and in many cases they have kept no systematic record of their own.

Lack of this "evidence" has frequently resulted in delay in the preparation and acceptance of contracts. It has been difficult to satisfy local production control associations on the production figures for the base period. The same situation is held likely to develop when farmers find it necessary to prove compliance with contract terms at the end of marketing years, unless more accurate and reliable records are kept.

The farm record books, which are simple and easy to keep, are designed primarily to meet these needs. Two million of them have been printed by the Adjustment Administration and are being distributed through State extension services. Farmers who sign adjustment contracts will get the record books, free of charge, from their local county agricultural agents or production control associations.

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(EXTENSION EDITORS NOTE: It is suggested that you check on dates when the books will be available for distribution in your State.)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 207
(Replacement Crops - Lespedeza)

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LESPEDEZA IS GOOD ADJUSTMENT LEGUME

Lespedeza, which has taken rank in recent years as one of the country's leading forage crops, is considered by replacement crops officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be unusually well suited in regions where adapted for planting on acres retired from basic crop production under adjustment programs, or elsewhere as needed.

Meeting the need for a dependable erosion-preventing and soil-improving crop, lespedeza is said to thrive on soils too acid for the successful growth of alfalfa or clover. It makes an excellent pasture and a high quality of leguminous hay, which can be used or harvested on the contracted acres after the contract restrictions expire. It is also a prolific seed producing crop.

"Now is the time for sowing lespedeza in the territory south of the Ohio River and extending eastward into Virginia and west into Missouri and southern Illinois," says Dr. A. J. Pieters, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Lespedeza is a logical crop to plant this year, because the seed is still relatively cheap. By planting lespedeza, a leguminous crop, it is possible not only to check erosion but also to conserve and increase the fertility of the soil. The crop may also be used, after the contract restrictions expire in the case of contracted acres, for grazing, for hay, or for seed.

"Throughout Kentucky, Virginia, western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, Missouri, and southern Illinois, Korean lespedeza will do well in most of this area, but especially in central North Carolina and western Tennessee, Kobe lespedeza is a splendid variety. In the far South, the common lespedeza is ordinarily grown and should be seeded freely.

"It is high time to have the seed in the ground. As a rule lespedeza will self sow, and a field seeded this year can be disced and seeded to grain this fall with the expectation that there will be a profitable volunteer crop next year. Especially if it is seeded on winter grain, the grower may expect the lespedeza to make a fair stand year after year, adding to the humus in the soil and replacing the nitrogen which the grain crop removes."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 208
(Corn-Hog Story)

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PRODUCTION CLAIMS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN CORN-HOG PLAN

Production statements made by each farmer in his application for contract in the corn and hog adjustment plan will be published in local newspapers as part of the program for local administration of the adjustment effort, according to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The publication, which will be directed by the county corn-hog control association, is required in order to provide full opportunity for a local check on the accuracy of all production claims.

Five basic facts from the individual contract applications will be published. Corn acreage for the base period, number of pig litters farrowed during this period, hogs produced for market, and feeder and stocker hogs bought, as well as the number of corn acres contracted to be left out of production for 1934, will be included. Separate production figures for each of the two base period years, 1932 and 1933, will be carried.

Each county corn-hog control association will make final decisions as to the exact form of publication, the allocation among local newspapers, and printing rates. The control associations, composed of all farmers who take part in the adjustment program, will be responsible for the publication costs.

Special forms will aid control associations in preparing copy for publication, and which offer suggestions on printing style and allocation, have been prepared by the corn-hog section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and are being distributed to the local control associations through State extension services.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 209
(Corn-Hog Story)

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1934 ★
Agriculture

MILLION FARMERS SIGN CONTRACTS IN CORN-HOG PLAN

Approximately 1,000,000 contracts had been signed last week (March 24) in the 1934 corn-hog production adjustment program, it was reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The contracts represent the majority of producers, particularly in the leading corn and hog producing States. In the Corn Belt area, it is expected that the percentage of participation may average between 80 and 90 percent of all eligible farmers.

Iowa is leading in the sign-up with more than 160,000 contracts signed. The sign-up in that State is practically completed. Illinois ranks second with a total of 110,000. Other leading States rank as follows: Missouri, 95,000; Indiana, 82,000; Nebraska, 80,000; Minnesota, 75,000; Kansas, 70,000; Ohio, 60,000; South Dakota, 50,000; Wisconsin, 33,000, and Texas, 25,000.

The sign-up in most States outside of the Corn-Belt has only recently begun. It is yet too early to predict the percentage of all United States corn-hog producers who will take part in the program.

In States where the sign-up is practically completed, producers are now electing their permanent community committees and organizing their county corn-hog control associations. The permanent corn-hog officials are responsible for any necessary adjustments in contracts, for preparing county budget for expenditures, and for appraising the yield of the contracted acres.

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8228 (3-24-34)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 210
(Dairy Story)

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SEEK LOCAL VIEWS
ON DAIRY PROGRAM
AT REGIONAL MEETS

Dairy farmers of the country will discuss the proposed program to aid the dairy industry at a series of 15 regional conferences which will start during the first week of April, according to recent announcement of Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Representatives from _____ will attend the regional meeting at
(name of State)
_____, scheduled for April_____.
(name of city)

The conferences will be held in every section of the United States, being listed all the way from Boston, Mass., to Berkeley, Calif., and from Atlanta, Ga., to Portland, Ore.

Attitude of dairy farmers toward the proposed adjustment program, as well as criticisms and suggestions as to modifications or additional proposals, will be sought by officials of the Adjustment Administration at these local conferences. Mr. Davis has emphasized the fact that dairy farmers are invited to attend the nearest of the meetings, and that their expressions of opinion will be welcomed.

"Acceptance of the plan is up to the dairy farmers themselves", said Davis in discussing the proposed program. "We want to do what the dairy farmers of the country want us to do."

The national dairy industry faces a milk production which increased by two billion pounds from 1930 to 1932; a cow population of more than 26 million, larger than it has ever been before; an average price index of 69 as compared with 140 in 1928; and a total cash income from milk sales which dropped from $1,847,000,000 in 1929 to $985,000,000 in 1932.

8827 (MORE)

The program proposed by the Adjustment Administration would involve benefit payments totaling not less than 150 million dollars to dairy farmers who reduce their milk sales by between 10 percent and 20 percent of their average annual sales for 1932 and 1933. It would not be expected to reduce sales below the low winter level, but to cut down by about 10 percent from the high average volume of the base period. It includes allocation of additional funds for purchasing and distributing milk among underfed city children, for purchasing and distributing healthy cows to needy farmers to produce milk for their own families, and for speeding up the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease.

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Extension editors: The following schedule of regional conferences includes the one for your State:

April 2-3, at Philadelphia, for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia;

at Indianapolis, for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky;

at Kansas City, Mo., for Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas.

April 3-4, at Atlanta, for Georgia, North and South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama;

at Denver, for Colorado, New Mexico, and Eastern Wyoming.

April 4-5, at Boston, for the New England States;

at Madison, for Wisconsin, and Northern Illinois;

at Des Moines, for Iowa, and Western Illinois.

April 6-7, at Syracuse, for New York State;

at Memphis, for Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana;

at Salt Lake City, for Southern Idaho, Western Wyoming, Utah, and Montana;

at St. Paul, for Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

April 9-10, at Dallas, for Texas and Oklahoma;

at Portland, Ore., for Northern Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

April 12-13, at Berkeley, for California, Nevada, and Arizona.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 211
(Dairy Story)

LESS INTENSIVE
FEEDING IS WAY
TO DAIRY CHECK

Less intensive feeding is one of the more effective ways by which dairy farmers can bring about the reduction of output proposed in the tentative dairy program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This means of reduction is emphasized by O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who calls attention to experiments which show that by reducing the grain ration and feeding more roughage greater profit may be made on a lower milk yield.

"When we have good roughage to feed and cut our full grain ration in two, we get approximately 10 percent less milk than on full grain feeding," says Mr. Reed. "When we depend on roughage alone, we get about 30 percent less milk than we get on full grain feeding.

"This drop in production does not involve a corresponding drop in profits. Dairy farmers who plan to feed less grain and grow more roughage will benefit themselves and also agriculture as a whole.

"Less intensive feeding of dairy cattle involves an increase in pasture and roughage acreage at the expense of cultivated crops, a shift already taking place in many regions. It helps to solve the grain surplus problem, and to reduce the output of livestock products.

"The dairy farmer's gross income may be less if he has his cows on roughage and pasture; but his costs of production will be less also. It is net income rather than gross income that counts.

"In all regions where grasses or legumes grow well there are opportunities to shift advantageously from grains to grass and other roughage. In some regions

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(MORE)

legumes do not grow well. Recent scientific findings indicate, however, that other grasses cut in an immature state contain as much protein as do legumes cut at the ordinary stage. The shift to grass and roughage is practicable to some extent almost everywhere.

"Erosion losses are terrific on many lands in cultivated crops. These same lands in pastures and legumes would be protected. Cultivated crops are hard on soil fertility. Pastures and legumes are a partial answer to this problem.

"It is generally assumed that many cows would have to be butchered to accomplish the proposed reduction, but the fact is that a shift to roughage and grass might make even more cows necessary because of a smaller yield per cow."

Other methods recommended by the Dairy Bureau for meeting the requirements of the proposed dairy adjustment program are: (1) Raising fewer heifers and extending the period of whole milk feeding; (2) Delaying the breeding of heifers; (3) Using more dairy products on the farm; (4) Culling unsound and diseased cows; (5) Slaughtering low producers for home meat.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 212
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DAIRY PROGRAM MEETS FACTS OF BASIC PROBLEMS

Basic facts of the dairyman's problem are considered in the proposed program for dairy adjustment which was announced last week by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and will be taken before dairy farmers of the country for discussion at a series of regional conferences.

In announcing the program which is being offered, the Adjustment Administration outlined the high points of the general situation faced by dairymen as follows:

(1) - PRICES - Index for dairy farmer's prices for 1933 was 69, compared to 140 in 1928.

(2) - TOTAL CASH INCOME - Declined from $1,847,000,000 in 1929 to $985,000,000 in 1932.

(3) - MILK COW POPULATION - Now exceeds 26 million, largest on record.

(4) - TREND IN COW NUMBERS - Three percent higher than in January 1933; 18 percent higher than in 1928.

(5) - CONSUMER EXPENDITURES - Declined nearly 5 percent from 1932 to 1933.

(6) - SITUATION IN RECENT MONTHS - Production down, prices up.

Fundamental purposes of the proposed program are to increase dairy farmers' income, to hold dairy production at or near the seasonally low levels of recent months until purchasing power in the cities recovers sufficiently so that consumers can buy larger quantities of milk products at better prices, and to provide benefit payments to farmers who agree to cooperate.

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(Special Cotton Story)

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COTTON CONTROL GROUPS FORCE IN FARMING

County cotton control associations in the South will have a place in the further development of improved farming and a better rural life in addition to their primary function of securing full compliance with the acreage adjustment contracts.

Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, believes that the men and women associated in these control groups by reason of their common interest in the observance of the cotton contracts, will further cooperate with all existing agencies in promoting better farming in each county. In time, these control associations should become a vital factor in this important work, he says.

As one instance, he points out that the control associations are concerned with the production of food and feed to make southern farming fit in with the ideals of a balanced agriculture. Home demonstration club members have already worked out food-production and canning budgets for the average farm family, and, by auxiliary effort with the control associations, these women may have the rented acreages used to fulfill the requirements of these budgets. This will mean full pantries and food store rooms on the average southern farm.

Mr. Cobb says the control associations will not seek to carry on work now being done by existing organizations but will cooperate with the extension service, vocational teachers, and others of these organizations to make more effective local efforts in seed improvement, erosion control, soil conservation, improved feeding methods, and the like.

In the various communities, local discussion groups may also meet, as with the vocational teachers in night classes, to discuss the cotton adjustment program and make needed plans for future farming improvement, Cobb says.

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ACREAGE REDUCTIONS
HELP INSECT CONTROL

Farmers who this year reduce their corn and wheat acreage, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, will be in an unusually strategic position for their regular campaign against insect pests. They will have more time and less territory to cover.

The most effective way to combat insect pests in large fields, where high cost may prohibit the use of insecticides, says Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is to follow good farm practice, which calls for clean fields, properly prepared and fertilized seed beds, and tested seed. Such practice may often stop an insect outbreak at its beginning. It also encourages the growth of robust plants, which are most capable of resisting insect attack. Simple changes in routine farm operations that deprive insects of food or shelter at critical periods in their life cycles also play an important part in this warfare.

Thus, clean cultivation is half the battle against grasshoppers, which in the last few years have spread over so wide a territory in the Great Plains States that only prompt and wholesale poisoning of the young hoppers this spring can save the cereal and forage crops in that region. "Stubbling in" part of the 1933 crop proved very expensive, resulting, in many cases, in complete loss of time, labor, and seed, and in other cases necessitating a big cash outlay for poisoned bait to kill the grasshoppers that hatched out from the eggs in the unplowed ground.

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Using or destroying all parts of the corn plant by feeding, burning, or clean plowing is the most effective way now known to control the European corn borer. Special cultural practices, including the planting of resistant varieties, winter burning, and the use of barriers, are the best weapons against the chinch bug, a formidable enemy of small grains and corn. Injury from the Hessian fly, another serious pest of wheat, can usually be prevented by delaying fall seeding of wheat - only a few days in most cases - until the adult flies have emerged, lived their brief lives, and died without finding any young wheat on which to lay their eggs. Crop rotation is very discouraging to the corn root worm and many other insect pests because it forces them to move from field to field, thus exposing themselves to unfavorable weather and natural enemies.

For the most part, Mr. Strong points out, farmers need not be caught unprepared by any insect enemy. From their insect pest surveys, entomologists of the Department of Agriculture often can forecast coming infestations. From their studies of the characteristics and habits of insects, they can develop effective methods of attack, which depend on strategy nearly as much as on the squirtgun. Information on insect pest outbreaks to be looked for this year in the wheat and corn lands and the best way to meet them may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as well as from the State entomologists.

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8251 (3-31-34)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 215
(General-Back to Grass)

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BACK TO GRASS AND FORAGE WILL PAY, SAYS U. S. D. A.

Expansion of Pasture and Forage Acreage, If Made at Expense of Cultivated Crops, Will Aid Permanently in Solving Surplus Problem

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The U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging American farmers to increase their acreages of forage and pasture at the expense of cultivated crops. Wider use of forage and pasture, says the Department, will help reduce the production of cash crops, lower both the output and the cost of producing meat, milk, and wool, conserve soil fertility, and diminish erosion.

An inter-bureau committee appointed by Secretary Wallace to study the possibilities of a major shift in the national production schedule says:

"Everything points to the probability that the total market, domestic and foreign, will not absorb the production of our agricultural plant, if present methods of production continue. It is not good business for the farmers to produce to the limit of the land's capacity, when the market does not want all the product.

"Many farmers have the idea that intensive cultivation of the soil is necessarily efficient. This is not always true. It does not invariably pay to strive for the last possible bushel of grain or the last possible pound of milk. There is a law of diminishing returns to consider. Less intensive methods that reduce the volume, but also reduce the cost of production, are what the situation requires. Farmers are already moving in that direction. The trend is well marked in some regions.

"More pasture and forage will decrease the production of meat and milk, because pasture and forage land, taken as an average, produces less feed per acre than cultivated land. What it does produce is cheaper; but the volume is down.

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"Experiments made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry indicate it would pay many dairy farmers to change their system of farming to one in which they would keep more of their land in permanent pasture and legumes, and feed little if any grain. Cows fed a ration consisting entirely of good roughage will produce on the average about 70 percent as much as they will produce when fed a full grain ration. With good roughage, the dairy farmer can get production at a reduction in cost sufficient to compensate him for the drop in volume. These experiments indicate that limited grain rations or even roughage-alone rations would be more profitable than full grain rations in most regions, even though the market price of butterfat fluctuates widely. Obviously this general principle cannot be applied uniformly in all regions.

"A back-to-grass movement would also help conserve agricultural productivity. About a quarter of our land has lost all or most of its top soil and a third more is rapidly losing it. Vegetation, particularly grass, is the best preventive.

"In the crop-reduction contracts already in farmers' hands, the Federal Government has provided a substantial incentive for the shift to grass. Ultimately, it may be necessary to furnish additional incentives. For in this matter, as in so many other phases of the agricultural problem, collective interest does not always synchronize with individual interest.

"The Department recommends immediate action. Seed is available sufficient to plant some three million acres above normal to pasture. There is also enough seed in addition to plant about 1½ million acres above normal to alfalfa and sweet clover. However, the seed supply is far below what the situation requires. Farmers should save as much seed as possible this season for establishing pastures next spring.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture urges farmers to get in touch with their State experiment stations and State extension services, to obtain help in deciding how changes to less intensive farming can be made."

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NO FEAR OF MILK SHORTAGE UNDER ADJUSTMENT PLAN

Consumers need have no fears that the dairy production adjustment program which farmers in _____ (name of State) and other States are now considering will create a milk "famine" or even a shortage of milk for children and other consumers in the cities, according to officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

As a matter of fact, consumption of fluid milk in cities should be increased rather than decreased by reason of the fact that the plan calls for an expenditure of $5,000,000 to provide milk for underfed children, it was pointed out.

The proposed reduction from the 1932-33 sales quotas would come primarily out of the surplus milk supplies and would not exhaust that surplus. Statistics compiled by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration show that farmers producing for nearly all the larger cities are now forced to sell from 10 to 40 per cent of their milk as surplus for manufacture into butter, cheese, evaporated milk and ice-cream mix. Farmers get much lower prices for this milk than they do for that sold as Class 1 milk.

Another point that should be kept in mind is that the plan seeks to hold gross sales of dairy products about where they are now. The reduction that is sought is from the high average of 1932-33. Without such a reduction there is the threat of a flood of milk that would further undermine dairy prices, drive herd owners out of business, and leave consumers facing a real worry as to future milk supplies.

It is estimated that at least 100 million pints of milk and perhaps more could be supplied to undernourished children with the $5,000,000 fund proposed for this purpose in the plan. Another $5,000,000 would be spent in transferring cows to needy farm families that are now without adequate milk and food supplies. This would increase rather than decrease the present use of milk by the consuming public, it is pointed out by Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials.

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COMPLIANCE FORMS
CALL FOR REPORTS
OF WHEAT SIGNERS

Farmers who are taking part in the national wheat adjustment program will soon be asked to fill out a "1934 proof of compliance" blank which will record the facts and figures of their crop activities in carrying out the terms of the wheat adjustment contracts.

Among the definite information which will be filled out in the compliance forms will be:

1. 1933 wheat record of acres seeded and acres and bushels harvested.

2. 1934 wheat record of acres seeded and acres abandoned.

3. Acres, if any, destroyed in order to comply with contract.

4. Reason, if necessary, for seeding less than 54 percent of base acreage.

5. Serial numbers of other contracts if farm was entered as Joint Compliance.

6. Acres of wheat on other land not under contract.

7. Serial numbers of other forms under wheat contract.

8. Use of contracted acres.

9. Use of commercial fertilizer.

10. Amount of wheat processed for home use.

Contract signers can help speed up the inspection work and the arrival of their next wheat checks if they will have as much as possible of the information ready to give the wheat supervisor when he comes to measure the land. Certain parts of the compliance blank will be filled out and signed at that time.

8255 (3-31-34)

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AVERAGE CONDITIONS
SET CORN APPRAISAL

An estimate of the probable yield of contracted corn acreage under average conditions, rather than any record yield, will be the guide in appraising the land that will be rented to the government this year under the terms of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration corn-hog adjustment contract, says _____ State extension director.

Administrative rulings provide that the community committeemen shall determine what in their best judgment would be the yield of corn on the contracted area in 1934 under weather and other conditions affecting yield, similar to the average of the past 10 years.

In each individual case, the committeemen will take into account the present fertility of the land, the prevalence of insect pests and plant diseases, the yield of various crops, including corn, which may have been grown on the field during the past five years, the type of soil, drainage, erosion and other characteristics of the field, and any other knowledge bearing on the probable productivity of the field in 1934.

Committeemen making the yield appraisal also will be guided by the 5-year and 10-year average yield for the county and for the State. Further, the contract regulations specify that in no event shall the yield of any field be estimated as greater than 65 bushels per acre.

It is emphasized that farmers should keep in mind the basis for appraisal of the contracted acreage and to understand that record yields in the past do not constitute that basis. Unless farmers keep this in mind, there may be disappointments and misunderstandings when the appraisal committee has finished its work, it was pointed out.

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The appraisal work, upon which the corn benefit payments will be based, will start within the next few days. Average corn production figures for counties are being made available to the community committeemen.

It is recognized, of course, that individual appraisals of contracted land will vary on either side of these averages, depending upon the extent to which the retired acres differ from the average land in the county. Some contract signers are taking better-than-average land out of production; other producers are laying off their less valuable land.

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CORN LOAN PROGRAM
EXTENDED TO MAY I

The federal program of lending money to farmers on farm warehoused corn has been extended until May 1, 1934, it has been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The program had been scheduled to expire at midnight, March 31.

Loans after March 31, however, will be made only to farmers who actually have signed corn-hog contracts. A certification of such execution of a corn-hog contract, signed by the local corn-hog committee, must be furnished the lending agency, along with the warehouse certificate. Any borrower is obligated to abide by the terms of the 1934 corn-hog contract, but heretofore, he was eligible for the loan without first having signed the contract. Because the sign-up will have closed in nearly all middlewestern States before May 1, prospective borrowers now will be eligible only on condition that a contract has been signed previously.

States in which loans on farm-stored corn have been authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation and which will be affected by the extension of time are Minnesota, South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The total volume of corn placed under seal for the purpose of obtaining loans through the federal Government is approximately 260,000,000 bushels, the equivalent of about 11 percent of the United States corn crop in 1933. This indicates that approximately $112,000,000 has been loaned thus far on farm-stored corn. By States, the distribution to date is about as follows: Iowa, $55,000,000; Illinois, $25,000,000; Indiana, $1,000,000; Ohio, $250,000; Nebraska, $23,000,000; Kansas, $900,000; Missouri, $1,000,000; South Dakota, $2,000,000; Minnesota, $4,000,000, and Colorado, $100,000.

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The rate of the loan on farm warehoused corn is 45 cents per bushel, the rate of interest 4 percent and the maturity date of the notes given by borrowers is August 1, 1934. There is no recourse on the borrower, provided the loan agreement (including compliance with the 1934 corn-hog contract) is fulfilled and also provided the borrower made no misrepresentation of fact in procuring the loan. If at maturity date, the market price of corn should be less per bushel than the loan amount per bushel, the borrower may discharge his obligation by turning over to the Commodity Credit Corporation or its representatives the number of bushels of corn originally stored when called upon to do so. The borrower, however, may discharge his obligation by paying off his note at any time on or before August 1.

In order to be eligible for loans, farm warehoused corn must be merchantable field corn, husked and in the ear, graded No. 4 or better.

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LOCAL WHEAT
INSPECTION
PLAN READY

County wheat production control associations will select supervisors, inspect contracted farms in their own counties, and pay the costs of the inspection in their counties, according to information received by_____ _____State Director of Agricultural Extension, from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Inspection of farms will follow the decentralized organization of the wheat plan as a whole, under the outline of procedure that has been received.

A simple measuring method developed by the Department of Agriculture will be used in the work.

The field inspection will give each farmer necessary information for completing his proof of compliance form. When this form is filled out and approved by the wheat section, the second 1933 adjustment payment of 8 cents a bushel, less local costs, will be made. The farms will then be eligible for 1934 adjustment payments, also.

Work will begin first in the southern States. Wheat section officials are now conferring with Extension Service workers in Texas, New Mexico, and California, preparatory to supervisors' schools which are to be held in each county.

Personnel for the inspection work will be recruited largely from farmers who are members of the county associations, on the basis of approximately one supervisor for each 100 farms to be inspected.

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CAN NOT SELL PLANTS
TO NON-SIGNERS

Tobacco growers who have signed acreage reduction contracts offered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, are not permitted, under terms of that contract, to dispose of surplus plants to non-contract signers.

The contract says that "tobacco plants grown on this farm in 1934 shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of to any person not operating a farm subject to a tobacco production adjustment contract with the Secretary."

The contract also states that, "No tobacco producer not engaged in operating a farm subject to a tobacco production adjustment contract with the Secretary shall be allowed the use of tobacco buildings of a producer under contract for curing, storing or grading tobacco."

The objects of the tobacco adjustment program, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section, are to bring production in line with effective demand, to reduce surpluses and to restore buying power to growers. To make the program fully effective and accomplish the goal set for it, growers who have signed adjustment contracts must abide by the provisions of the contract.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 222
(Special Corn-Hog Story)

PRODUCTION DATA OBTAINED FROM CORN-HOG NON-SIGNERS

Farms not under the 1934 corn-hog adjustment contract of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, along with farms that are covered by such contracts, are being surveyed by local corn hog committees, it is stated by County Agent _____. Production data obtained from non-contract-signing producers will aid local and county committeemen in judging the completeness and accuracy of records turned in by contract signers, and their collection has been asked for by the Corn Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Producers or landlords who have signed contracts to cover part of their holdings, but who own, control or operate other farms not under contract, are required to report the number and extent of such tracts. A full report must be submitted before a signer controlling several tracts of land not under contract can establish the fact that he has complied with the contract terms. It is one of the provisions of the contract that the signer shall not increase in 1934 the aggregate corn acreage on all other land owned, operated or controlled by him which is not covered by a corn-hog reduction contract above the average acreage for such land in 1932 and 1933.

Institutional landlords, that is, insurance companies or other contract signers who own, operate or control a group of farms located in three or more counties, or in two or more states, have been requested to report to the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the number of farms not under contract which they own, operate, or control. Each county allotment committee has been asked to report the names of contract signers in its county

who have holdings not under contract in more than one county.

"It is to the interest of every contract signer", said County Agent _____, "that a complete list of contract signers who also are interested in non-contracted farms be on file with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Information of this sort aids in checking production figures for farms under contract and permits a more rapid determination of compliance by producers who control several farms."

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LITTERS COUNT IN
CORN-HOG CONTRACT
COMPLIANCE

If his full allotment of litters are farrowed in 1934, but the number of pigs saved and raised for market from such litters is below the pig production allotment under the contract, the producer will not be permitted to farrow additional litters to fulfill his pig allotment, according to word received by County Agent _____ from Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"Paragraph 2 of the contract specifically states that the producer must reduce his hog litters in 1934, as well as number of hogs produced for market, by not less than 25 percent," Dr.Black said. "After farrowing, the producer's pigs, of course, might be stolen, they might die from disease or the producer might lose them for any number of reasons, all of which are among the usual hazards of farming. If we were to make exceptions in all of these cases and allow producers to farrow litters in addition to the number they are allowed under the terms of the contract, there likely would be no adequate net reduction in hog production and little advantage would result from the corn-hog campaign.

"It should be kept in mind, however, that the producer who signs the corn-hog contract gets his hog reduction payments even though he should lose all of his hogs through disease in 1934," Dr. Black pointed out. Heretofore, of course, if his hogs died, the producer received no compensation for such loss. Now, by signing a corn-hog contract, he may have two sources of income: the proceeds from the sale of his hogs and the reduction payments. While we cannot assure a producer that his hogs will live until marketed, we can assure him that he will receive his reduction payments so long as he complies with the terms of the contract.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 224
(General - Pasturage for sheep)

INCREASED PASTURAGE AIDS SHEEP PRODUCERS

An expansion of pasture acreage at the expense of cultivated crops,---a shift which is being encouraged by public agencies---would benefit sheep producers, says D. A. Spencer, sheep specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The value of good pastures in the production of market lambs on farms has never been fully appreciated in this country, Mr. Spencer says. To support this statement he cites the results of a three-year experiment in which pastures were compared with grains and alfalfa hay for young lambs and their mothers.

The test was made by the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department. It brought to light three striking facts: (1) Pasture produced larger and cheaper gains for young lambs, (2) Pasture produced better market finish, (3) Pasture returned greater profit above feed costs.

In the same experiment pasture demonstrated its superiority over harvested crops for suckling ewes. Unweaned lambs with their mothers on pasture made larger and cheaper gains than lambs whose suckling mothers were fed shelled corn, oats, and alfalfa hay. Lambs which had both pasture and grain made slightly larger gains than those on pasture alone. However, the lambs raised on pasture alone gave the greatest return above feed cost.

These results are particularly significant now because of the growing tendency for farmers to increase their acres in pasture and roughage at the expense of grain crops. The Department is recommending more pastures and roughage as the best method of slowing down our highly geared production machinery.

Temporary pastures have an important place in sheep raising, says Spencer, as they fill in the gaps when permanent pastures are thin. Use of such crops as oats, rape, and soybeans makes it possible to fit the flock into the livestock farming system with very little change in the usual methods of producing feed for other stock.

Use of temporary pasture in connection with permanent pastures helps in the control of stomach worms and other internal parasites. Frequent changes from one pasture to another help also to maintain an even milk flow of the ewes, which insures rapid development of the lambs to market size.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 225
(Tobacco Story)

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HOW TO HANDLE RETIRED TOBACCO ACRES GIVEN

Five different methods of handling land taken out of tobacco production this year are provided for in the adjustment contracts which have been signed by tobacco growers, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The contract states that all or any part of the rented acres may be: (1) left idle, (2) planted to soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops, (3) planted to forest trees, (4) seeded to pasture, or (5) not more than half of the rented area may be planted to food and feed crops for consumption on the farm.

Rented acres will be considered as having been planted to soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops when planted to such crops as: Bluegrass, orchard grass, redtop, or other grasses; alfalfa, red, white and sweet clover, lespedeza, or a mixture thereof; or to soybeans, cowpeas, fieldpeas or vetch, provided such crops and accompanying nurse crops, if nurse crops are used, are plowed under or are allowed to remain entirely on the land.

The rented acres will be considered as having been planted to pasture if planted to any of the above crops except soybeans, cowpeas, fieldpeas, sweet clover or vetch, without a nurse crop, provided such crops are used only for grazing by livestock for home consumption.

If no crop for home use is harvested from any part of the rented acres, then all of the rented land may be pastured, provided the livestock pastured or livestock products produced on the pasturage are for home consumption. However, if any crop for home use is harvested from any part of the rented acres, the area

(MORE)

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planted to such food and feed crops plus the area of the rented acres used by such crops as are grazed for home consumption must not exceed half the total rented acres.

In no event shall any crop be harvested for sale from rented acres, nor shall any livestock or livestock products be produced thereon for market.

The acres rented for 1934 may be released from terms of the contract in 1934 for the purpose of planting crops to be harvested in 1935, at any time after the 1934 tobacco crop is harvested.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 226
(Tobacco Story)

TOBACCO GROWERS CANNOT INCREASE BASIC CROPS

Farmers who have signed tobacco acreage adjustment contracts are not permitted, under the terms of the contract, to increase the total acreage of crops to be harvested on their farms in 1934, plus contracted acres, over the acreage planted in 1932 or 1933, which ever is the greater.

This provision in the contract in no way affects the contract signer's right to harvest crops, graze livestock, or produce livestock for home consumption on rented acres, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

All of the rented acres may be grazed if no crops are grown on any part of the area for harvest for home use. If crops are grown on the rented acres for home use, the area used by such crops and the part grazed by livestock must not exceed one-half of the total number of rented acres.

In no event shall any crop be harvested for sale from rented acres, nor shall any livestock or livestock products be produced thereon for market. Neither may the acreage of each crop on the farm, numbers of livestock or the amount of any livestock products designated in the Adjustment Act as basic commodities, be increasedfor market in 1934 over that of 1932 or 1933, except as may be permitted under contract between the producer and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Rented acres may be permitted to lie idle, may be planted to soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops or to forest trees or pasture, or not more than half of the area may be planted to food and feed crops for use on the farm.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 227
(Corn-Hog Story)

GERMANY REDUCES
LARD IMPORTATIONS

Recent action by the German government to restrict substantially the imports of lard in 1934 and the continued low level of international trade in hog products tend further to make necessary a prompt and substantial reduction of United States corn and hog production this year, it is pointed out by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Beginning with March, 1934, monthly imports of lard into Germany are being limited to 40 percent of the average imports for the corresponding months of 1931-33. Available figures indicate that lard imports to Germany from the United States during 1934 may not exceed 65,000,000 pounds as against 126,000,000 taken in 1933. This action is of unusual importance for American hog producers because the United States for a number of years has had the bulk of the German lard import market and Germany has been the second largest consumer of American hog products. In the early post-war years, Germany purchased annually an average of approximately 250,000,000 pounds of lard from the United States.

The relatively heavy import duty, now equivalent to approximately 18 cents per pound, also will continue to be levied on lard imports into Germany.

England continues to limit the volume of imports of pork products by means of periodical quotas. United States exports of bacon, hams and shoulders to the United Kingdom in 1933 were 56 percent under the 1926-30 average. No considerable increase in exports of American pork products to England in 1934 is in prospect. In addition, European countries producing hogs for export still are raising more hogs than the world market apparently can take at a price level profitable to the average hog producer.

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Efforts of European importing nations to restrict shipments of hog products from abroad are primarily for the purpose of encouraging production of hogs among their own hog farmers to the end that they may become more self-sufficient in agricultural commodities.

The American government, however, is continuing to explore all the practicable possibilities for reopening the world market for hog products. This task will be complicated by the existence of numerous trade restrictions and by the tendency among a number of nations to keep purchases from abroad at a minimum.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 228
(Corn-Hog Story)

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CORN-HOG RULINGS
HELP NEW PRODUCERS

Certain farmers who have not previously grown hogs, but who wish to do so in 1934, may grow hogs and yet sign the corn-hog reduction contract of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and become eligible for benefit payments for reducing their corn acreage, according to a new interpretation of administrative rulings just issued by the Adjustment Administration.

Because they have no basis of production from which a reduction can be made, such producers have no "hog-base" and are not entitled to any benefit payments for hog reduction. In order to permit them to sign the contract and receive the corn reduction benefits without defeating the purpose of the reduction program, local committeemen are transferring, so far as possible, the "hog bases" of producers who are retiring, to the producers who are just starting up. In the case of such transfers, neither the retiring producer nor the new producer is entitled to hog benefits, and there are other restrictions as well.

The new interpretation permits the hog base of a retiring producer to be divided among two or more new producers, in the same county, at the discretion of the county allotment committee, and with the written approval of local corn-hog committees. All such transfers in a county must be made at the same time.

The total farm acreage of the new producers must be equal to or greater than the acreage of the farm operated by the retiring producer, and the new producers must not have been farm operators nor interested in hogs in 1932 or 1933. They must operate, in 1934, a farm in the same county as the farm of the retiring producer. The new producer is limited to 75 percent of the hog base which he acquires by transfer.

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If it is impossible to obtain a hog base by transfer from the hog base of a retiring producer under these restrictions, the new producer may buy not more than two sows or gilts to farrow not more than two litters in 1934, and yet remain eligible to sign the contract and receive benefit payments for reducing his corn acreage.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 201
(Cotton Story)

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RENTAL CHECKS START
TO COTTON GROWERS

As quickly as the cotton contracts are cleared in the counties and are approved by the State examining board and forwarded to the cotton section at Washington, rental checks will begin to flow into the cotton growing counties of the South. Some checks have been mailed. On March 16, rental payments totalling $1,609.16 were made to 38 producers in Talliafero County, Georgia.

The cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration estimates that about $100,000,000 in rental payments will be made to the cotton growers this year. The payments will be made in two installments, with about one-half of the total being sent to the growers by the last of April. These payments will aid the growers materially in beginning their farm work on a cash basis. The second rental payment will be distributed between August 1 and September 30, at a time when money is badly needed to pay harvesting expense.

In addition, a parity payment amounting in total to between $25,000,000 and $30,000,000 will be distributed next December.

Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, expects the rental payments to be moving in volume from Washington during the latter part of March. Those growers who have their contracts in acceptable form so that they may be readily approved will of course be among the first to get their checks. Mr. Cobb says the machinery for disbursing the checks is complete and growers may expect them promptly when the contracts have been approved and received in Washington.

The first installment of these rental checks is expected to be used by cotton farmers to excellent advantage, Mr. Cobb says. Those who need new equipment, seeds, or other small items may use the money to begin the year on a cash basis. One some farms the payments will be sufficient to pay cash for fertilizer, usually considered in some States one of the mose expensive items in cotton farming.

8194 (3-17-34)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 202
(Dairy Story -- General)

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BASIC MARKETING DIFFERENCE ADDS TO DAIRY PROBLEM

Less than half of the milk produced in the United States is marketed by farmers as whole milk or cream for direct consumption in its original fluid form.

The rest is sold for manufacture into goods which will keep for longer periods, the so-called "manufactured dairy products."

And the sharply defined difference between these two methods of marketing the basic dairy product and the returns which they bring to producers is responsible for one of the major problems faced by officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and dairy leaders as they attempt to work out a practical adjustment program for the dairy industry.

Milk sold for direct consumption in fluid form is frequently spoken of as the "base" milk supply. Milk which is not so consumed is frequently called "surplus." It is "surplus" milk only in the sense that it can not be sold at the current market price for consumption in fluid form, and, consequently, is used in the production of butter, cheese, and other manufactured dairy products. This so-called "surplus" milk includes not only excess fluid milk on city markets but also large quantities of milk produced in regions other than those surrounding cities. In such regions the chief market for milk is through these manufactured products.

Sales of "fluid milk" for direct consumption bring a much higher price to the producer than do sales for manufacture into butter, cheese, ice cream, or condensed, evaporated or dried milk.

The difference in price received by producers who market by the two general methods is great. Statistics show that, in 1932, farmers who sold whole milk to dealers or to milk plants received approximately twice as high a price as those

who skimmed their product and sold for "manufactured" uses. An increasingly large group who distributed their own fluid milk, as retailers, received a still higher price. Those who made and sold "farm butter" gained a price mid way between the levels for sales of fluid milk to dealers and sales of cream as butterfat for "manufactured" markets. High sanitary requirements and other factors increase the costs of production for direct consumption on the fluid-milk markets and in some degree offset the higher prices received by this class of producers.

Importance of these price differences, when considering the dairy producers of the country as a whole, is emphasized by the fact that the number of farmers who sell their dairy product as butterfat or as farm butter is nearly twice as great as the number who sell whole milk for direct consumption. And yet the one-third of the producers who sold whole milk for direct consumption in 1932, either as producer-distributors or through sales to dealers, received approximately three times as great a total for their product ad did the two-thirds of the farmers who sold on the butterfat market.

The relationship between the two chief market classes of dairy products is direct. Surpluses in fluid-milk markets find their way into manufactured products and tend to build up reserve stocks. In turn, the can on the grocery shelf competes with the cow in the pasture.

The entire dairy industry must be considered as a unit, in the opinion of specialists in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, when programs are considered for the stabilization of the industry as a whole. The solution requires something more than raising prices only for producers of fluid milk.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 203
(Wheat Story)

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CROP REPORT SHOWS
DROP IN WHEAT ACRES

The March 1 Federal crop report on spring wheat planting intentions indicates substantial progress in the efforts of farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program to reduce wheat acreage, _____, (Name of Director) State director of extension work, has been informed by George E. Farrell, in charge of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

This report uses the planting intentions to arrive at a probable figure on acreage of all spring wheat which may be harvested. The estimate based on intentions this year is for a harvest of 18,594,000 acres. This is 2½ percent under the actual harvested acreage of last year, which was the smallest in several years. When allowance is made for the unusually heavy abandonment which occurred last year, it appears that the acreage to be sown to spring wheat this year is likely to be 15 to 20 percent less than the acreage sown in 1933.

The Crop Reporting Board's estimate makes no allowance for the effect upon wheat acreage of the reopening of the wheat program or of the adjustment in wheat acreage which farmers may find necessary in compliance with wheat contracts.

The need for acreage reduction is as great as ever, Mr. _____ (Name of Director) says. Our wheat and flour exports, through which we ordinarily get rid of surplus supplies, have continued to be small. For the seven months of the present marketing season, July through January, our net exports over imports of wheat and flour were 11,858,000 bushels, less than half of the 26,203,000 bushels exported during the corresponding period the previous season. Because exports have been low, the surplus has continued large. The surplus available for export or carryover on January 1 was estimated at about 285,000,000 bushels. This figure, less exports from January to July, will give the July 1 carryover figure.

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TENANTS WILL GET
WHEAT PLAN CHECKS

Where tenant-operated wheat farms have been placed under adjustment contracts with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the tenant who actually operated the farm in 1933 is entitled to a share in the 1933 adjustment payments, whether he has left the farm or not, _____, State director of extension work,
(Name of Director)
declares.

In cases where a tenant has left a farm and a contract has later been signed by the landlord, the chances are that a definite share of the adjustment payment is waiting for the tenant to claim it from the treasurer of the county control association, or else it has been mistakenly paid to the succeeding tenant.

The principle governing the share of adjustment payments to tentants is that if a tenant operated the farm on a share or cash rent basis, he is entitled to his share of payments.

In some instances, 1933 tenants left farms and moved away, sometimes to another State, and contracts were later signed by landlords or by landlords and new tenants. In such cases, the 1933 tenant can claim a share of the adjustment payments.

The wheat section of the Adjustment Administration is anxious that tenants in such instances receive their just share of adjustment payments. Any tenant who left a farm after the 1933 crop was harvested, and who knows that a contract has been signed covering that farm, should get in touch with the county allotment committee in the county where the farm is located for information regarding his case. He may also communicate with the State Director of Extension Work at_____ _____, or he may write directly to the Wheat Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

The wheat section has set July 1 as the last date upon which claims for such adjustment payment shares may be filed.

8197 (3-17-34)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 205
(Cotton Story)

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WILL MAKE AWARDS FOR COMMITTEE WORK

Local and county committeemen who have had charge of the cotton sign-up campaign in the South during the past several weeks will be awarded certificates of public service as a partial reward for their unselfish work and for their aid in helping to bring about better prices for the staple.

"The labor of these men has been worth much more than the small amount of money paid them to cover their actual expenses," says Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the agricultural adjustment administration. "The local committeeman occupies a very responsible position. He must be fair to the grower and to the adjustment administration. He must be sure that each grower meets the requirements of his reduction contract and he must insist on absolute equality in handling the contracts."

Mr. Cobb said county and community committeemen have rendered a type of service that will last far beyond the immediate present. They are cotton growers themselves and therefore will receive the benefits of the adjustment program but in addition, they are assuring their neighbors and friends of greater net returns from their farm operations.

It is expected that these committeemen will take the lead in forming the county control associations in which each grower who has signed a contract will hold membership. County farm agents will assist the committeemen in setting up the associations and teachers of vocational agriculture in the high schools will also have an important place in this work. Through night classes and at meetings in the local schools, the work of the control associations will be outlined and discussed that they may function efficiently and smoothly.

"The campaign which, so far, has been so successful, is thus assured of continuing support until the objectives of the administration are met as nearly as is possible through local effort," Mr. Cobb said.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 206.
(Cotton Story)

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RENT AVERAGE LAND IN REDUCING COTTON

Land of good average fertility and not eroded, waste or gullied land, is to be taken out of cotton cultivation this year under the terms of the contracts signed by southern growers.

The purpose of the reduction of 40 percent in cotton acreage, to be obtained by renting land to the Secretary of Agriculture, is a similar reduction in the production of cotton in 1934.

"Therefore, growers are not entitled, under the contract, to select old, worn-out land and designate it as the rented area specified in the contract," says Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. "There should be no skipping about in the field, renting one poor spot here and another 'galled' spot there. The rented acres must be tillable land suited to the growing of cotton and shall be fairly representative of the average cotton land on the farm. In other words, the adjustment administration agrees to pay growers benefit rentals for good average cotton land that produces on the average what the other cotton acres will produce."

While these acres of average land may not be planted to cotton this year, they may be put into food and feeds crops for home use. Mr. Cobb again stresses the fact that food and feed crops are one of the great needs of southern agriculture at this time, and for this reason a special concession was obtained in preparing the cotton contract so that this need might in part be filled.

County and community committeemen will give special attention to the land rented and the use to which this land is put, when they inspect the farm later for compliance with the terms of the contract, Mr. Cobb said.

8221 (3-24-34) ######

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 229
(Corn-Hog Story)

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CORN-HOG CONTRACT
SIGNER MAY BUY
EXTRA FEEDER PIGS

A modification of the corn-hog contract now permits limited purchase of extra feeder pigs, in 1934, by a hog producer from other contract signers, in excess of the average number purchased by the producer in the 1932-33 period, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Under the original interpretation of the contract, a producer was not permitted to buy feeder pigs in 1934 in excess of the average number purchased by him during the past two years. The amendment was prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to accommodate the producer, particularly the cattle feeder, whose sows fail to farrow or who does not save enough pigs in 1934 to fill his marketable hog allotment.

In order to qualify for the extra feeder pig purchase privilege, a contract signer will file a request with the county allotment committee, indicating the number of pigs to be bought, from whom they are to be bought, and the reasons for such purchase. This request must be signed by a member of the community committee and approved by the county allotment committee before the pigs can be purchased.

The feeder pigs bought under the terms of the amendment must have been farrowed on farms located in the same county as the land under contract and by sows owned by persons who have executed corn reduction contracts as producers and who have no feeder pig bases. The purchasing producer, however, cannot buy a number of extra feeder pigs over his regular feeder pig allowance, in excess of any shortage in the number of pigs which he is permitted by his contract to produce from his own sows. For example, if Farmer A is allowed to produce from

his own sows in 1934, a total of 100 pigs for market, but on account of disease or other causes, only 80 pigs are actually produced for market, then Farmer A, with the consent of his local corn-hog committeemen, might buy not more than 20 extra feeder pigs from other contract signers; that is, Farmer A might buy a total of not more than 20 feeder pigs in excess of any feeder pig allotment he possesses under the terms of the contract.

In case a contract signer owned, owns, or will own no interest in any 1934 hog litters, he may purchase, in 1934, with the consent of local corn-hog officials, a number of feeder pigs not to exceed 75 percent of the number of hogs produced for market from 1932 litters or 1933 litters, whichever is higher. In cases where the contract signer has no hog base or feeder pig base or has not obtained a transfer of hog base from a retiring producer under the terms of the contract or Administrative Rulings, he may purchase up to ten feeder pigs in 1934.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 230
(Replacement Crop Story)

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OATS FOR HAY AND FORAGE SORGHUMS ALLOWED ON FREE ACRES

Forage sorghums, not to be used for grain, and unthreshed oats used for pasture or cut green for hay well before maturity, are not to be counted as feed crops under the feed crop limitation paragraph of the 1934 corn-hog contract, it has been ruled by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

These crops will be counted as part of the total crop acreage, however, and will be subject to the contract provision that total acreage of crops planted for harvest in 1934, including the contracted acres, shall not exceed the acreage so planted in either 1932 or 1933, whichever is higher.

These interpretations of the corn-hog contract provisions with respect to oats and forage sorghums have been liberalized in recognition of the small supplies of hay in the United States in 1934, and to take care of cases which, under strict adherence to the contract provisions, would have resulted in so-called "free acres", "slack acres", or "idle land" on contracted farms.

Soybeans, cow peas, and other annual legumes were previously removed from their former classification as feed crops also to help accommodate producers in the matter of "idle land" and prospective small supplies of hay. (These rulings do not apply to the "contracted acreage" retired from production in connection with the reduction contract.)

Corn-hog farmers in the West Central States will be especially interested in the interpretation that forage sorghums and oats for pasture or hay may be counted in the crops-for-harvest total rather than in the less inclusive feed-crops total.

The forage sorghums which may be planted under this interpretation are Black Amber, Early Sumac, Kansas Orange, Leoti Red, Sudan Grass, Red Amber, Honey, Gooseneck, Sourless, Denton, Red X, Colman, Collier, McLean, Folger, Sapling, Planter and Waconia Amber. The sorghums must be seeded broadcast or planted in rows close drilled. Details on the interpretations with respect to forage sorghums and oats may be obtained from local corn-hog officials.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES No. 231
(Wheat Story)

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CHECKS BRING
WHEAT RETURN
NEAR TO PARITY

The goal of the wheat plan to give cooperating farmers parity return on the domestically consumed portion of their crop is being achieved for the 1933 crop, through the adjustment payments of 28 cents a bushel, _____ State director of extension work, points out.

Adding the adjustment payment to the average farm price, and then comparing this total to the parity, or fair exchange value for wheat, shows clearly that farmers cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration are getting close to parity on their allotments. The adjustment payments protect cooperating farmers against the rising costs of things they purchase. These rising costs put non-cooperating farmers at an increasing disadvantage.

Comparing prices in different months shows how the adjustment payments close the gap between the farm price and the parity price on the 54 percent of the farmer's base-period production which constitutes his domestic allotment. In March 1933, when there were no adjustment payments, the average farm price was 34 cents a bushel, while the parity price, the amount farmers should have received to give their wheat fair exchange value, was 88 cents a bushel. The gap was 54 cents a bushel. In May last year, the farm price was 59 cents a bushel but the farm parity price had gone up to 90 cents and the gap was 31 cents.

In August the farm price was 75 cents, but parity had gone up to 99 cents a bushel. However, adding 28 cents to 75 cents gives a return of $1.03, which more than closed the gap in that month, for the farmer's allotment.

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Since August, higher prices of things farmers buy have increased the parity price. On March 15 this year, it stood at $1.06 a bushel. Average farm prices have been about 70 cents a bushel.

Comparison of prices in March and August last year, and in March this year, show clearly how the adjustment payments have helped the situation.

	Farm Price	Payments	Return on Allotment	Parity	Gap
March, 1933	$ .34	None	None	$ .88	$ .54
August, 1933	.75	$ .28	$1.03	.99	None
March, 1934	.71	.28	.99	1.06	.07

Payments on the 1934 crop will be based upon the rate of the processing tax which will be determined this summer before the beginning of the marketing year. The rate will depend upon the difference between the farm price and the farm parity price.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, 1934 232
(Corn-Hog Story)

CONVICT DEALERS OF
FRAUD IN AAA PIG
BUYING PROGRAM

Two livestock dealers, J. H. Bennett of Aberdeen, S. D., and Frank King, of St. Paul, Minn., who were indicted for speculative activities during the 1933 emergency hog buying program, recently pleaded guilty and were sentenced to pay fines of $5,000 each and to serve six months in jail, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The jail sentences, however, have been suspended on condition that the fines be paid, in which event, the two defendants will be placed on probation for six months.

King and Bennett were indicted by a Federal grand jury at Aberdeen last November, after they had allegedly conspired to defraud the Government in the purchase of pigs under the relief pig purchasing program, conducted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from August 26 to September 30, 1933.

In the indictment, it was charged that Bennett and King entered into an agreement to fraudulently obtain from the Department of Agriculture the premium payments then being paid for pigs, through the sale of animals purchased by them from producers in South Dakota and that in order to accomplish this they shipped the pigs so acquired by them to marketing centers under the names of the farmers from whom the pigs were originally purchased. It was charged that this transaction prevented producers from receiving the full equivalent of the bonus which was paid by the Government during the emergency buying operations.

Similar fraud cases, in connection with the same program, are pending in other Federal courts.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 233
(Corn-Hog Story)

MAKE FIRST PAYMENTS
UNDER CORN-HOG PLAN

The first bundle of 1934 corn-hog contracts to be received by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration at Washington, D. C., have been approved and adjustment payment checks have been mailed to the cooperating producers, it is reported by Administration officials. These first payments--188 checks for a total of $35,585.20--went to Marion county, Iowa. The contracts carried the "early payment" rider and had been approved by the Marion county allotment committee and the Iowa State Board of Review. They were recorded by the contract records section of the Administration and checked by officials in the corn-hog section, then turned over for final approval and the preparation of the checks.

The first payment to Marion county, Iowa, farmers marks the beginning of adjustment payments on more than 1,100,000 corn-hog reduction contracts which have been signed to date by producers. The initial installments being paid at this time represent approximately two-fifths of the total hog reduction payments and one-half of the corn reduction payments. The second corn and hog payments will be made about November 15, 1934. The third hog payment will be made about February 1, 1935.

It is expected that receipts of contracts at Washington, D. C. from the corn-hog areas will reach a peak during May. Contracts not carrying the "early payment" riders will be held while a complete check is made on the corn and hog production reported in the contracts.

When the contract records section is fully organized to handle the corn-hog payments, checks will be written within about two weeks after the contracts start through the section.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 234
(Wheat Story)

CANADA PREPARES TO COMPLY WITH WHEAT AGREEMENT

Canada has taken steps to comply with the International Wheat Agreement, according to a report by the foreign service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, just received by _____ , State Director of Extension.
(Name of Director)

Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, which produce about 95 percent of the Canadian wheat crop, have passed nearly identical legislation, whereby a marketing control program will be put into effect for the 1934 crop, if estimates show that it will total more than 385,000,000 bushels.

"Canadian farmers are thus cooperating with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program of farmers of _____ and other wheat-growing
(Name of State)
regions of the United States to hold world wheat supplies to a point which will allow wheat growers to continue in business at a profit," Mr._____says.
(Name of Director)

The provincial legislation is so drafted that it may be fitted into a national Canadian marketing program, legislation for which has been under consideration for some time at Ottawa.

It is estimated that 385,000,000 bushels is the wheat crop which normal yields should give on an acreage 15 percent under the average for the 3-year period, 1931-33, the period on which the world wheat agreement is based.

Provincial or joint provincial and Dominion boards, with broad powers, would be formed to administer the program. The legislation is to terminate on July 31, 1935, when the wheat agreement terminates.

Success of the plan in Canada is expected to have an important effect on the world wheat market, as Canada is the largest exporter.

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8393 (5-2-34)

Because the new basic commodities were not designated until farmers had their plans for 1934 well under way, it has been decided that increased production of them will not constitute violation of the contract so long as there is no violation of its general provisions, which forbid increases in the total acreage of feed crops other than grain or hay, and increases in the total acreage of crops planted for harvest.

Unless the Secretary prescribes otherwise, the new basic commodities will be considered in determining compliance with allotment contracts signed after June 1, 1934.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 236
(General Story)

FARM INCOME CLIMBS UNDER FIRST YEAR OF ADJUSTMENT ACT

Cash income of American agriculture increased more than 39 percent during the year which ended May 1, 1934.

This marked improvement in the farm income situation was cited by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration last week in a general summary of the first twelve months' operations under the Agricultural Adjustment Act which was passed on May 12 last year.

Estimated farm income, exclusive of the value of products used on the farm, for the period which ended May 1, 1933, was $3,979,000,000. In the year ending May 1, 1934, the cash income is estimated at more than $5,530,000,000 -- an increase of more than $1,500,000,000. Of this increase in agricultural income, rental and benefit payments to farmers who cooperated with the Administration in adjustment programs accounted for more than 12 percent.

At the close of the first year under the Adjustment Act, farmers have signed more than 2,860,000 contracts to restrict acreages under production control plans which provide benefit payments. In addition, approximately 800,000 farmers are benefiting from marketing agreements which have been put into effect during the year. Initial steps are being taken towards additional adjustment programs, as well as expansion of beneficial marketing agreements and codes of fair competition.

(More)

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Created at a time when farm prices were borne down under the weight of immense surpluses, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration centered its activities upon the task of better adjusting production to demand. Through the machinery of the Adjustment Act, farmers have been organized into production control associations to carry forward these necessary adjustments.

Although much remains to be done, a real beginning of adjustment has been accomplished, and already farm income is showing important improvement, due in part at least to the better balance of supply with demand. Definite progress has been made toward "parity" for farm prices, which is the object of the Adjustment Act. A year ago the ratio of prices the farmer receives to the price he pays was 52. It now has advanced to 62.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 237
(Corn-Hog Story)

BENEFIT PAYMENTS
DEFINITE PART OF
INCOME FROM HOGS

Because they will receive as part of their hog income during 1934 and early 1935 three substantial reduction payment checks from the federal government, corn-hog contract signers should regard the open market price as only part of their total income from hogs, it is pointed out by Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

"Under the adjustment program," Mr. Davis explains, "the processor pays money into the federal treasury out of the proceeds from the sale of his finished products in order to build up funds for benefit payments to cooperating producers. The cooperating producers receive all the money collected as taxes, and in qualifying for the payments they make certain adjustments in production which are designed to raise the total value of the hogs they sell. Before processing taxes and benefit payments came along, the open market price was all that producers as a group received.

"Now the portion of the hog grower's income which comes in the form of benefit payments under the adjustment plan is just as real as if it were all paid out directly to him at time of sale in the form of a larger price for the hogs," Mr. Davis states. "In fact, the processing tax and the whole adjustment program is likely to be misunderstood unless the reduction payments are regarded as part of price for hogs to which producers are entitled as a result of their adjustment efforts."

When the processing tax which has been in effect since November 5, 1933, is taken into account, it appears that packers at Chicago actually paid for hogs

during the November 5--April 21 period, from $1.06 to $2.83 per hundredweight more from week to week than was paid during corresponding weeks in the 1932-33 period. But because the processing tax was being gradually stepped up from 50 cents per hundredweight to $2.25 per hundredweight during the winter, the open market price from week to week registered a more moderate increase, ranging from 14 cents to $1.10 per hundredweight higher than for corresponding weeks a year earlier. In other words, the increase in the rate of the processing tax tended to take up, for issuance as benefit payments to cooperating producers, a large part of the improvement in hog values which was noted through the winter. Because the cooperating producers share in the reduction payments and the non-cooperators do not, the tax thus constitutes an effective protection for the contract signer.

"Farmers should not conclude from these facts, however, that the price of hogs today would be higher by the amount of the tax if no tax had been levied," Mr. Davis cautions. "On the contrary, the sum of the open market price of hogs plus the tax now undoubtedly exceeds substantially what the open market price of hogs would have been had no tax been levied. If no tax could have been levied, the emergency pig and sow marketing program of last summer could not have been carried out and relatively heavy hog supplies which otherwise would have prevailed during the winter and early spring months would have kept hog values at a lower level than they have been.

"Adjustment in hog production, of course, is not yet completed. Further adjustment will tend to increase the aggregate income as well as the value per hundredweight of hogs, and the processing tax will preserve this increase in value for the cooperating producer."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 238
(Corn-Hog Story)

CONTRACT CHECKING
HELD VITAL IN CORN
AND HOG ADJUSTMENT

Prompt and thorough final checking of corn-hog contracts by local committeemen is a vital part of the 1934 reduction program, it is pointed out by Dr. A. G. Black, Chief of the Corn-Hog Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

A careful final check and comparison of producers' figures with federal statistics to eliminate any over-statements in the contracts is necessary to assure the desired adjustment of corn acreage and hog numbers this year. If the data in contracts are excessive for one reason or another, and they are sent through for payment without correction, farmers really will not be reducing corn acreage by a full 20 percent and hog production by a full 25 percent.

Reduction by given percentages from figures which are too high in the first place would result in a smaller-than-expected reduction and the total benefits from the program, which include anticipated higher market prices, consequently would be smaller than expected. Failure to make necessary adjustments which come to light in the final checking might mean slightly larger reduction payments now, but would be more than offset later by a smaller-than-expected improvement in hog price and income.

In general, two types of errors are encountered in contracts. First are errors in arithmetic and in entry of the figures and signatures in the proper blanks. These are comparatively easy to correct, but a number of them are not caught until after several checkings. Secondly, there are errors in producers' figures, due primarily to incomplete or inaccurate records of production and sales over past years.

(MORE)

8439

When the sum of the contract figures for a community exceeds the government figures, according to Dr. Black, the contracts are returned to the local committeemen who then will take up the matter of adjustment with individual contract signers. Federal and State production figures are not available on the individual farm, but their reports by areas are the most accurate source of data available and serve as the basis for determining how much adjusting needs to be done by local committeemen.

The Government check data on average production by areas are careful estimates derived from information furnished by experienced crop reporters, from assessors' reports, from livestock market reports, from the census and from all other pertinent sources of information, including the farmers' own reports. The extent to which adjustment will be necessary depends upon the size of the discrepancy between the aggregate report for the area involved and the Government figures. Efforts to effect any necessary adjustment by careful consideration of each contract, rather than by a flat cut of all contracts, will protect the farmer who turned in accurate figures properly substantiated, and it will assure that both crop reduction and the benefit payments are equitably shared by all signers.

Promptness in finishing the necessary final checking in local areas is essential to speed up the issuance of reduction payment checks. Checks totalling over $100,000 have already been mailed from Washington, D. C. as payment on contracts carrying the "early payment" rider. The bulk of the contracts, however, have not been submitted to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for payment, because the checking is not completed"back home."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 239
(Corn-Hog Story)

PAYMENTS START ON
BIG TOTAL TO HOG
AND CORN SIGNERS

Distribution of initial reduction payment checks to farmers who have signed the corn-hog contract has already begun and will be carried forward as rapidly as contracts are received at Washington, D. C., it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Approximately 10,000 contracts carrying the "early payment" rider have now been received by the contract records section of the Administration. Payment on these contracts is going forward promptly. The total amount of money disbursed thus far is over $100,000. The first bundle of checks, totaling approximately $40,000, went to Marion County, Iowa.

The speed with which the payment checks will be distributed depends primarily upon the rapidity with which local committeemen can wind up their work of final checking of contracts. It will be to the interest of counties to get their contracts in as early as possible to assure prompt payment. Ordinarily it takes only about two weeks to put a bundle of the contracts through the contract records section of the Administration, but during a period of unusually heavy receipts, the incoming contracts have to await their turn.

The contracts carrying the "early payment" rider can be approved after a preliminary inspection, but they are subject to later adjustment. The regular contracts have to be held back until checking and necessary adjustment is completed by the county allotment committee and the respective State boards of review, and until after the second signatures constituting acceptance have been obtained from the producers.

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(More)

The initial payment being made to producers at this time represents two-fifths of the hog money and one-half of the corn money due the signers under the terms of the contract. The remaining half of the thirty cents paid per bushel of estimated corn yield on the contracted acres will be distributed on or about November 15, 1934. The second hog payment, amounting to one-fifth of the total, or $1 per head on a number of hogs equal to 75 percent of the 1932-33 average production, also will be made about November 15,1934. The final hog payment of $2 per head on the allotted quota will be made on or about February 1, 1935.

The first installment checks for the country as a whole are expected to total about $160,000,000. The sum of all installments for the country as a whole is expected to range between $350,000,000 and $360,000,000. The reduction payments are a part of the real income of corn and hog producers under the adjustment program. Producers also will be benefited further by any increase in the open market price of hogs which takes place as supplies are brought into line with demand.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 240
(Corn-Hog Story)

CONTRACT SIGNERS NEED NOT PUT OFF PLANTING OF CORN

Although the final checking of contract figures and the exact determination of the 1934 corn acreage quota are not yet completed in many communities, signers of corn-hog contracts may begin as usual with their corn planting, it is suggested by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Corn acreage figures on some farms may be adjusted by a few acres in the final checking, but the individual farmer need not hesitate to begin planting corn as soon as his ground is ready, it is pointed out by the Administration officials. In some communities, any necessary final adjustments will have been made before the planting is over and the producer will know whether he shall plant the last few acres.

In other cases, the producer may plant most of his intended acreage, on the basis of present figures, but delay planting the last few acres as a margin of safety until the local committeemen have finished their adjustment work. If the producer does plant the full acreage quota on the basis of present figures, he should be prepared to disk up the part of the field which exceeds the final acreage figure, in case an adjustment is made.

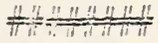
Preliminary examinations indicate little difference between farmers' and the statisticians' figures in most counties.

In the same way, the farmer who soon will be ready to breed for fall pigs might hold down the number of sows to a safe margin, or delay breeding until it is known if there will be adjustments locally.

8441 (More)

Adjustment, where necessary, will be made on the individual contract basis, rather than on the basis of a flat cut in all contracts.

Where the totals for a given community exceed Government statistics and some adjustment clearly must be made, local committeemen will appraise the figures and supporting evidence in each individual contract among farmers of the community in apportioning the adjustment. This plan prevents penalizing of producers whose figures clearly do not contain any over-statement.



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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 241
(Corn-Hog Story)

CORN-HOG ADJUSTMENT SIGN-UP SETS RECORD.

Approximately 1,200,000 farmers of the United States, representing the bulk of the nation's commercial production of corn and hogs, have signed reduction contracts and will participate this year in the 1934 corn-hog program, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The State of Iowa leads with a total of 170,000 contract signers. Illinois ranks second with 125,000 signers, and Missouri, third, with 105,000. Other States in which large numbers of farmers will participate are Ohio, 60,000; Indiana, 85,000; Michigan, 21,500; Wisconsin, 44,000; Minnesota, 80,000; North Dakota, 14,200; South Dakota, 57,200; Nebraska, 85,000; Kansas, 75,000; Virginia, 10,500; Kentucky, 16,000; Tennessee, 21,200; Arkansas, 10,000; Oklahoma, 39,100; Texas, 32,500 and Colorado, 12,600. However, there are producers in practically every State who are cooperating. The sign-up campaign is nearly complete.

"The 1934 corn-hog program is the largest of the agricultural adjustment efforts," states Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, "and it is undoubtedly the largest voluntary cooperative plan to control agricultural production ever to be tried. It affects farmers in nearly every State. Unless one has done a good deal of traveling over the corn-hog country during the past several months and watched the thousands of farmer committees at work, it is almost impossible to appreciate the vast scope and newness of this 1934 adjustment plan.

"Because those who have signed up represent the bulk of our commercial corn and hog production, it is now reasonably certain that a substantial adjustment in output can be obtained this year," Secretary Wallace said. "Efforts to restore a better working balance between production and effective demand so as to raise returns toward the parity level should be marked with a fair degree of success. The adjustment in store this year should do much to eliminate the paralyzing effects of low purchasing power among corn-hog farmers, which was caused primarily by continued high production in the face of a severe decline in export demand for hog products."

8442 (5-11-34)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 242
(Cattle Story)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
WORKS ON ADJUSTMENT
PROGRAM FOR CATTLE

A special advisory committee of cattle breeders and feeders, called to work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in the development of a proposed adjustment program for the benefit of the cattle industry, went into session with the beef cattle section of the Administration in Washington last week.

The program which is formulated and proposed by the committee and the Adjustment Administration is expected to be taken back to the country for consideration by cattlemen at a series of regional conferences.

After a preliminary review of the present economic situation of the cattle industry, the advisory committee of 25 selected special committee groups from its own membership to study various phases of the immediate problems and opportunities for adjustment. Reports from these sub-committees were to be gathered into the general program recommendation.

The 25 representatives on the committee are: C. J. Abbott, Lincoln, Neb.; A. L. Berg, Baltic, S. Dak.; Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, Tex.; Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Wyo.; F. R. Carpenter, Hayden, Col.; L. A. Chapin, New York, N.Y.; Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Col.; Maurice Douglas, Flat Rock, Ind.; Marion Finley, Hoopeston, Ill.; Thos. B. Glascock, Upperville, Va.; R. M. Gunn, Buckingham, Iowa; C. L. Jamison, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Kenneth Hones, Colfax, Wis.; F. F. McArthur, Oakland, Iowa; Joe H. Mercer, Topeka, Kan.; W. B. Mount, Shouns, Tenn.; A. J. Olson, Renville, Minn.; H. H. Parke, Genoa, Ill., Judge George Rittenour, Piketon, Ohio; Joe Robinson, Mercer, Pa.; Hubbard Russell, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Blaine Shaum, Tarkio, Mo.; E. B. Weatherly, Cochran, Ga.; Willard Edwards,

Humboldt, Iowa; and Geo. M. Lester, Bains, La.

Tom Ross, Chinook, Mont., and Carl S. Horn, Hay Spring, Neb., were asked to serve on the committee but were unable to reach Washington for the conferences.

At the initial meeting of the advisory group, Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act outlined the general purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, giving special attention to the powers for cattle adjustment which are conferred by the Act. The Administrator emphasized the need for giving consideration to both the beef cattle and dairy cattle industries in formulating a plan for cattle adjustment. Complications resulting from drought conditions and the general principle that individual production control programs should be financially self-supporting were other points discussed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 243
(Wheat Story)

WHEAT PLAN IS PROTECTION IN DROUGHT REGIONS

Drought again in certain regions this year emphasizes the fact that wheat farmers who have signed adjustment contracts have protection against the worst that weather can do, George E. Farrell, chief of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says.

"The wheat plan was shaped primarily to fit average, normal producing conditions, but it was also shaped to work in unusual conditions such as the drought which occurred last year and which threatens again this year.

"The real tragedy of a drought where there is no planning for agriculture," Mr. Farrell said, "is that it absolutely wipes out and destroys vital producing power of whole regions. The farmers are there, to do their necessary job of helping to feed the nation. They have built their homes, their producing plants, provided their machinery, land, stock and manpower to do this job. And then, because of drought, their ability to produce is blasted. It is not their fault at all. But a blind cruelty of rainless skies and hot winds has struck them.

"The crop insurance feature of the Agricultural Adjustment plan is important. It means better balanced production; a better income from the crop; improved prices; and protection against price ruination through accumulation of great surpluses. It also means a balanced income for farmers as between one year of cruel drought and other years of plenty. It means that the farmers get some income even if they are dried out, hailed out, or rained out in any one year. It means sustaining the purchasing power of the farmers through the years, and since farmers' buying power is vital to industry and vital to the nation, this is good."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE, (General Story)

EDITOR'S NOTE:- This article will probably need careful localization to meet the conditions in your State. The next to the last paragraph, for instance, should be amended if necessary to conform to your State laws.

COUNTRY GRAIN ELEVATORS ARE NOW UNDER CODE

The country grain elevator code which becomes effective May 21, will apply to elevators in _____, as well as all other states where grain is
(Name of State)
marketed by farmers, _____ announced today.
(Name of Director)

Chief benefits to the farmer from the operation of the code will be through country elevators observing the provisions of fair methods of competition set forth in the code, Mr. _____ says. These prohibit intentional
(Name of Director)
under-weighing and over-weighing, and provide for docking and grading in conformity with the Federal Grain Standards Act.

One important provision tends to protect small elevators from being driven out of business by forbidding competitors to outbid them temporarily with that intent. This provision seeks to maintain a competitive market for the farmer's grain.

Elevators storing grain must qualify under the United States Warehouse Act, or the warehouse or grain storage laws in the State in which they operate. Where a State law does not specify storage rates, the code provides that the elevator operator must post in his elevator the complete schedule of elevator charges. Discrimination in rates among patrons is prohibited.

This is the first time that the entire country elevator industry, which includes approximately 15,000 elevators, has been organized in one group.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 245
(Tobacco Story)

TOBACCO GROWERS SHOW FINE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

Splendid cooperation on the part of tobacco growers, local committee members, county agents, and others interested in tobacco production has resulted in more than a 90 percent sign-up of all tobacco growers in the 1934 adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, thus assuring success of the plan to adjust production to demand and thereby bring about better prices to growers, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section.

The next step, which will help to further assure the objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is for growers and field workers to fulfill all the requirements of the contract in the same spirit that it was signed. Mr. Hutson says that he is confident that this will be done for the reason that growers exhibited a high sense of loyalty and justice in meeting the difficult problems which arose during the sign-up campaign. He is of the opinion that growers and their committeemen will not be content with less than a full compliance with the terms of the contracts during the remainder of the year.

Local committeemen will check carefully to see that the proper acreage of tobacco is planted in 1934 and that the rented acreage is used as prescribed in the contract. Compliance with acreage allotments is to be checked this summer, while adherence to production allotment will be checked as the crop is marketed. Failure of any nature in fulfilling the terms of the contract will be carefully studied to see if there has been any willful evasion.

"The fine manner in which growers have cooperated with the Adjustment Administration in the sign-up campaigns leads me to believe that only a very small percentage of the signers, if any, will attempt to evade any of the terms of the contract," Mr. Hutson stated.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 246
(Tobacco Story)

TO MAKE APPRAISALS
OF TOBACCO ON FARMS

Tobacco growers who have signed reduction contracts but who still have a part of their 1933 crop on their farms, may now have it appraised by government graders, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the tobacco section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Where there is more than 10 percent of the 1933 crop on hand, the appraisal will be made free of charge. If there is less than 10 percent, a charge of 40 cents a 100 pounds will be made, with a minimum charge of $2 and maximum charge of $5.

The government appraiser will be accompanied by a member of the county control committee. County agents or members of control committees have been asked to report names of farmers desiring appraisals.

Since the first benefit payment will be based on the value of the 1933 crop, unsold tobacco will require appraising for weight and value.

County control associations and the State officers are working at top speed, checking and adjusting production data of contract-signers with official county production records, assigning acreage and production allotments and otherwise completing contracts for delivery to the Secretary of Agriculture for final acceptance and payment of land rental and first adjustment checks.

Checks are now flowing out to Burley tobacco growers at the rate of 5 to 10 thousand daily, and it is expected that payments to dark-fired and air-cured tobacco growers will start soon. The bulk of the flue-cured checks have already gone out.

Approximately 275,000 growers of all types of tobacco, more than 90 percent of all tobacco growers, have signed adjustment contracts and will receive a total of more than 12 million dollars in first adjustment and land rental payments.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 247
(Corn-Hog Story)

LARGE LAND OWNERS IN CORN-HOG PLAN

More than 90 percent of the insurance companies, banks, mortgage companies and other financial institutions which hold large numbers of farms are cooperating in the 1934 corn-hog reduction program, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Practically all of these institutions, whose holdings run from 500 to 5,000 farms each, have signed up and their crop-share tenants on farms under contract now may receive reduction payments.

"General participation by land-holding institutions," said Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the Administration's corn-hog section,"means that a substantial additional reduction in corn acreage and hog numbers and makes possible the payment of reduction checks to a larger number of share tenants who desire to take part in the corn-hog program."

Administration of the contracts on each farm owned by the large institutions which hold land in several states is handled by the county control association in the area in which the farm is situated. Supervision over this administration, however, is directed from a separate unit which has been set up in the corn-hog section.

Multiple land-holders, the contract states, shall not increase in 1934 the aggregate corn acreage on all other land owned, operated or controlled by them, which is not covered by a contract, above the average acreage for such land for 1932 and 1933. This means that the corn acreage on each farm not under contract which is held by an institution may be altered in any way found desirable to fit crop rotations, but the total corn acreage on these non-contract farms shall not exceed the average total for these farms for the 1932-33 period. On land owned by institutions and placed under contract the required reductions shall, in general, be made by individual farms.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 248
(General - Drought)

AAA RULING OPENS WAY FOR EMERGENCY FORAGE PLANTINGS

Greatly increased planting of emergency forage crops to offset drought losses of livestock feed has been encouraged and made possible by recently announced action of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in modifying planting restrictions in crop adjustment contracts.

Wheat, corn-hog, and tobacco contracts in all States have been modified to permit unlimited planting and harvest of all forage crops, including fodder corn and grain sorghum, on the general or "non-contracted" acres of the farms under contract. The emergency ruling also makes possible pasturage and planting and harvest of all forage crops except corn and grain sorghums on the contracted or "rented" acres which have been retired from production of basic surplus commodities.

Under the ruling covering general or "non-contracted" acres, corn for forage may be planted immediately in all counties of the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Montana, and Wyoming. Dates after which fodder corn may be planted in other regions were to be announced soon. The "earliest" corn dates are set to guard against increased production of corn for grain, in accordance with the basic crop adjustment goals of the contracts.

The general modification for forage crops extended to the entire country the provisions of earlier rulings made for the officially designated drought counties, and also greatly increased the possible use of contracted acres, both in the official drought areas and throughout the rest of the country.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 249
(General - Drought)

CATTLE PLAN AIDS FARMERS IN ACUTE AREAS OF DROUGHT

Farmers in severe drought areas of the country are receiving aid through the emergency surplus cattle removal program which the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has inaugurated in counties where conditions are most acute, and where shortage of feed and water is making it impossible for farmers longer to carry their cattle.

The cattle are being bought on the farms by the Adjustment Administration. Those that can be used for food are being processed and distributed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to families on relief rolls. The plan also calls for the return of "subsistence" units of cattle where they are needed for the support of farm families.

One hundred and thirty-four counties in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Texas had been officially designated up to June 1 as "emergency" drought counties in which the purchase program would be put into effect. Other counties were to be added to the list as rapidly as necessary.

Definite sales price schedules for the various classes of cattle have been established for the initial buying in counties of northern States. In addition to the "sales price", each farmer will receive a contract or agreement payment. This agreement payment will be made for the production adjustment involved in the surplus cattle removal and for agreement to participate in any future administration cattle programs, and will not be in payment for the cattle. As such, it will go entirely to the cooperating farmer and will not be subject to liens on the cattle sold to the Adjustment Administration.

The sales schedules for the initial buying are: cattle over two years of age -- $6.00 to $14.00 per head; one to two years of age -- $5.00 to $10.00 per head; under one year -- $1.00 to $5.00 per head. In addition, the contract or agreement payments will be at the following rates: cattle over two years -- $6.00 per head; one to two years -- $5.00 per head; under one year -- $3.00 per head.

Farmers who sell their cattle under the emergency program agree to take part in further cattle adjustment programs of the Administration. Reductions made in the emergency sales plan may be counted in future compliance with contract reductions requirements, and agreement payments may be counted in figuring adjustment benefit payments in further adjustment programs.

The plan is entirely voluntary, acceptance of the plan and of the purchase terms resting with the farmer in all cases.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 250
(General Story)

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WHEAT SUPPLIES FOUND AMPLE IN SPITE OF DROUGHT

Even if the drought continues, the 1934 crop, along with present wheat stocks, will give ample supplies of wheat in the United States for food and an adequate carryover into the next season, an analysis made by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration indicates.

The analysis, made before the June crop report was available, suggested a total winter wheat crop of about 440 million bushels and probably between 125 and 160 million bushels of spring wheat, or a total, at worst, of around 565 million bushels.

The carryover on July 1 is expected to be about 260 million bushels. This, added to what the crop might total with continued drought, would give total supplies for the coming season of 825 million bushels. The country uses about 625 million bushels a year. After normal use, therefore, the nation would still have 200 million bushels available for carryover or export.

The following tabulation shows the tentative estimates if the drought continues:

	Millions of Bushels
Estimated winter wheat crop....	440
Estimated spring wheat crop....	125
Total estimated crop.....	565
Estimated July 1 carryover.....	260
Estimated supplies next year....	825
Estimated needs next year.....	625
Available for carryover or export	200

The stored wheat in the country is of high quality, the analysis shows.

United States wheat policy for the next year will be determined in part by the current negotiations with other nations regarding production control. Argentina, whose crop last year was larger than expected, has sought an increased export quota. Negotiations with Argentina are still under way.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 251
(General - drought)

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AAA PROGRAM MEETS
DROUGHT EMERGENCY

Drought emphasizes the flexibility of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration plans to meet abnormal as well as normal conditions in its program of attempting a conscious control over production, with an orderly retreat from surplus, and an assurance of some farm income even when crop fails, Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, says.

"It is as important to protect farmers against the ravages of drought as against any other natural calamity," Mr. Davis said. "Leaving the farmer to the mercy of drought is just as bad as leaving him to the mercy of the surplus. It is laissez-faire in its crudest, cruelest form."

Four ways in which the present program is useful in meeting the emergency drought situation are listed by Mr. Davis as follows:

1. The adjustment program seeks primarily to get excess acres from grain crops into grass, to protect land against dust storms and to keep land which doesn't pay, but which adds to the surplus, from producing this surplus.

2. Adjustment payments are based on past average production and do not depend upon the current crop, which may be destroyed by drought or other crop calamities. Adjustment payments enable farmers to hang on in times of distress and thus assure the nation an adequate food supply.

3. The Adjustment Administration provides machinery for quick action in buying and using large accumulated surpluses of beef and dairy animals or pigs, which would otherwise be in danger of perishing with accompanying loss to farmers.

4. The adjustment program helps the farmer partially avoid the catastrophe which strikes him when he has to take low world surplus prices even when he has little crop of his own to sell at any price.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 252
(Cotton Story)

VOLUME OF CHECKS TO COTTON GROWERS INCREASE RAPIDLY

Rental checks to farmers cooperating in the 1934 cotton adjustment program have reached a volume representing more than half a million dollars per day, as a majority of the contracts have now been received from the counties and are being examined and approved for payment as rapidly as possible, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration announced.

Over 620,000 contracts have been received, (June 1), and checks to cover 211,330 contracts, for a total amount of $9,155,515 have been mailed to farmers, distributed as follows between the cotton States: Alabama, 38,699 contracts, $1,223,207; Arkansas, 21,184 contracts, $814,112; Arizona, 473 contracts, $98,575; California, 1,238 contracts, $295,925; Florida, 334 contracts, $4,807; Georgia, 53,602 contracts, $2,014,037; Kentucky, 54 contracts, $1,993; Louisiana, 14,219 contracts, $835,645; Mississippi, 12,657 contracts, $516,711; New Mexico, 1,179 contracts, $158,911; North Carolina, 4,914 contracts, $133,674; South Carolina, 26,674 contracts, $949,946; Tennessee, 2,250 contracts, $47,351; Texas, 33,072 contracts, $2,039,035; and Virginia, 781 contracts, $21,577.

The work of determining county allotments and developing methods of procedure under the Bankhead Act is nearing completion, and it is expected that allotments will be announced in the near future. "We are anxious to announce allotments," said Cully A. Cobb, chief of the cotton section, "but want to be sure that every county receives its fair portion of the State allotment, and thus a great amount of checking and rechecking is necessary."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 253
(Tobacco Story)

EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS GO TO TOBACCO GROWERS

Farmers participating in the 1934 acreage and production adjustment programs for flue-cured, burley, fire-cured and Maryland tobaccos have received a total of $8,010,883 in rental and benefit payments, it was announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on June 1.

Practically all of the flue-cured tobacco contracts have been received and recorded in Washington. Of the 107,000 on file, checks for rental payments, amounting to $4,091,048, have been written for 91,171, while checks representing $3,051,957 have been written to cover 36,762 applications for price-equalizing payments, bringing the total thus far disbursed to flue-cured producers to $7,143,005.

Contracting growers of Burley tobacco have received $833,526 on 18,420 contracts which have been administratively approved for payment. Over 39,000 contracts offered by producers of Burley have been received and recorded, and examination and release for payment of these contracts is proceeding rapidly.

Farmers signing contracts to reduce acreage of fire-cured tobacco have now received a total of $10,350 on 771 contracts, while checks totalling $23,966 in amount have gone to producers of Maryland tobacco.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 254
(General Story)

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ORGANIZE FIELD FORCES
FOR LAND USE PLANNING

Organization of field forces to assist in formulating and carrying out land use plans that will develop as a result of the activities of the program planning division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been started with the announcement by Chester C. Davis, Administrator, of the appointment of directors for nine regions and the designation of these regions into which the country has been divided for land use planning.

Regional directors are establishing contacts between Federal and State agencies so that the long-time programs of each may be coordinated toward the same objectives. They are starting preliminary investigations as the initial effort toward establishing a definite program of land utilization in each of the nine regions and are aiding State agencies with the problems involved in the utilization of sub-marginal lands.

Services of the regional directors will be available to the sub-marginal land committee which is directing the expenditure of 25 million dollars appropriated through the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation for Government acquisition of sub-marginal land.

Areas in which land use problems are similar have been grouped together in the various regions.

The States included in each of the nine regions, the regional directors, and their headquarters follow:

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Region 1. New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware. Director; A. W. Manchester, Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Storrs, Conn.

Region II. Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota. Director: Noble Clark, Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin.

Region III. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri. Director: L. A. Schoenmann, Temporary Headquarters, State Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan.

Region IV. Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina. Director; Carl C. Taylor, Washington, D. C.

Region V. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Director; W. A. Hartman, State College of Agriculture, Athens, Georgia.

Region VI. Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas. Director; R. L. Thompson, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Region VII. North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Director;. S. E. Johnson, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Region VIII. Washington, Oregon, Idaho. Director; R. E. Willard, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Pullman, Washington.

Region IX. California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Director; P. V. Cardon, State Agricultural Experiment Station, Logan, Utah.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 255
(Cotton Story)

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COTTON TAGGING
TIME EXTENDED
BY REGULATION

An extension of time has been granted for the tagging of old cotton under the terms of a regulation signed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Cotton harvested and ginned prior to June 1, 1934, may be "transported, sold, purchased, or opened at any time prior to July 1, 1934, even though a bale tag is not attached."

Under the provisions of the Bankhead Act, no cotton is permitted to move beyond the boundaries of the county where it is produced without a bale tag attached, except under regulations issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The extension of time for tagging old cotton was granted upon the recommendation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration which has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to identify and tag cotton produced prior to the current season. Such cotton is not subject to the tax imposed on the 1934 crop by the Bankhead Act.

Unless an exemption certificate, upon which a bale tag may be procured, is issued for cotton produced in 1934, a tax of 50 percent of its value must be paid before such cotton can be sold.

Applications for bale tags for cotton produced prior to June 1, 1934, are being prepared by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and will be dispatched to county agents in the cotton counties as soon as possible, according to the present plans. Details of the method of obtaining and executing these applications and regulations governing their issuance will be announced within a short time.

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Persons holding cotton produced and ginned prior to June 1, 1934, will be required to execute one of the forms provided in order to obtain the necessary bale tags. When the applications are completed, representatives of the Government will issue the bale tags and supervise the attachment of such tags to the cotton produced and ginned prior to June 1, 1934.

Approximately eight million bales of old cotton are in warehouses, consuming establishments and elsewhere, according to the estimate of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Of this amount, it is estimated that approximately 800,000 bales are located on farms.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 256
(Wheat Story)

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CONTRACT SIGNERS TO GET INCREASED BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Additional benefit payments of about 3 1/2 million dollars will accrue to wheat producers who have signed adjustment contracts with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, as a result of the recently announced intention to increase the second payments under the wheat program to nine cents a bushel instead of eight cents a bushel, as originally planned. This increase will raise the total of the second payment to more than 30 million dollars to be paid to cooperating farmers, according to announcement by the Administration.

Since wheat is one of the crops seriously affected by the drought, benefit payments will be welcomed as one type of income not affected by the weather. These payments, based upon past production averages, are not diminished by current crop failure and serve as farm income insurance.

Including the increase in the second benefit payments of one cent per bushel on the domestic allotment, it is estimated in round numbers that _____ farmers' share of the second payment will total approximately _____.
(insert name of State) (insert amount)

Note to Editors:

Following are the estimates, as of April 30, of the second benefit payments for each State, based on the nine-cent rate:

Arizona - - -	$ 6,500	Michigan - - -	$ 264,000	Oklahoma - -	$2,123,000
Arkansas - -	800	Minnesota - -	579,000	Oregon - - -	823,000
California -	365,000	Missouri - - -	486,000	Pennsylvania	83,000
Colorado - -	662,000	Montana - - -	1,907,000	South Dakota -	1,585,000
Delaware - -	34,000	Nebraska - - -	1,818,000	Tennessee - -	39,500
Idaho - - -	1,055,000	Nevada - - - -	9,000	Texas - - - -	1,671,000
Illinois - -	779,000	New Jersey - -	3,500	Utah - - - -	210,000
Indiana - -	603,000	New Mexico - -	155,000	Virginia - -	174,000
Iowa - - - -	134,000	New York - - -	13,000	Washington -	1,790,500
Kansas - - -	7,565,000	North Carolina	16,000	West Virginia	23,500
Kentucky - -	79,000	North Dakota -	4,415,000	Wisconsin -	12,000
Maryland - -	251,000	Ohio - - - - -	548,000	Wyoming - -	127,500

8557 (6-9-34)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 257
(Tobacco Story)

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TOBACCO GROWERS
SHOW COOPERATION
WITH BIG SIGN-UP

Splendid cooperation on the part of tobacco growers, ~~local com-~~ mittee members, county agents, and others interested in tobacco production has resulted in more than a 90 percent sign-up of the total United States tobacco acreage in the 1934 adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, thus assuring success of the plan to adjust production to demand and thereby bring about better prices to growers, states J. B. Hutson, Chief of the Tobacco Section.

The distribution of rental and price-equalizing payments to contracting producers of flue-cured tobacco, which was begun in April, initiated the movement of payments to about 275,000 growers of all types of tobacco participating in the 1934 adjustment program. In all, approximately $25,000,000 will be distributed to these tobacco growers before the 1934 crop is sold. The flow of rental checks to Burley tobacco growers started on May 6, and checks to growers of other types have begun to move, Mr. Hutson states.

The next step, which will help further to assure the objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is for growers to fulfill all the requirements of the contract in the same spirit that it was signed. Mr.Hutson says he is confident that this will be done for the reason that growers exhibited a high sense of loyalty and justice in meeting the difficult problems which arose during the sign-up campaign. He is of the opinion that growers and their committeemen will not be content with less than a full compliance with

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the terms of the contracts during the remainder of the year.

Committeemen will check carefully to see that the acreage of tobacco planted in 1934 does not exceed the allotment and that the rented acreage is used only as prescribed in the contract. Compliance with acreage allotments is to be checked this summer, while adherence to production allotment will be checked after the crop is harvested. Failure of any nature in fulfilling the terms of the contract will be studied carefully to see if there has been any willful evasion.

"The fine manner in which tobacco growers have cooperated with the administration in developing the adjustment program and in conducting the sign-up campaign leads me to believe that only a very small percentage of the signers, if any, will attempt to evade any of the terms of the contract," Mr. Hutson stated.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 258
(Tobacco Story)

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APPRAISE 1933 TOBACCO FOR CONTRACT SIGNERS

Tobacco growers who have signed reduction contracts for burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco but who still have a part of their 1933 crops unsold, are having it appraised by Government graders, employed by the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the Tobacco Section.

Where there is more than 10 percent of the 1933 crop on hand, the appraisal is being made free of charge. If there is less than 10 percent, a charge of 40 cents a 100 pounds is made, with a minimum charge of $2 and a maximum charge of $5 per contract.

In making appraisals in each county, the Government appraiser is accompanied by a member of the county control committee. County agents and members of control committees have obtained the names of farmers desiring appraisals, and these names are turned over to the appraiser when he arrives in the county.

Since the first adjustment payment will be based on the value of the 1933 crop, unsold tobacco will require appraising for weight and value so that it may be entered on the marketing card.

County control associations and the State boards of review are working at top speed, checking and adjusting production data of contract signers with official county production records, assigning acreage and production allotments and otherwise completing contracts for delivery to the Secretary of Agriculture for final acceptance and payment of rental checks.

Checks for rental payments are now flowing out to burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco growers.

Approximately 275,000 growers of all types of tobacco, covering more than 90 percent of the entire tobacco acreage in the United States, have signed adjustment contracts and will receive a total of around 10 million dollars in land-rental payments during the next few weeks, according to Mr. Hutson. Adjustment payments will be made to participating growers during the summer months.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 259
(Tobacco Story)

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TOBACCO GROWERS MUST NOT EXCEED CONTRACT ACREAGE

Farmers who have signed burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured tobacco adjustment contracts should be careful not to plant more than the allotted acreage provided for under their contracts, states J. B. Hutson, Chief of the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The contract states that the acreage shall not exceed the acreage allotted to the farm covered by the contract. Likewise, the tobacco contract says that there shall not be marketed a quantity of tobacco planted in 1934 in excess of the production allotment. A check upon compliance will be made as to both acres and production, and no payments will be made unless compliance can be certified.

In other words, farmers should stick to their allotted acreage and plant no more. Acreage and production allotments are being assigned to growers by the allotment committees of the county control associations as rapidly as their contracts are approved. In the event the allotted acreage produces more tobacco than their allotted pounds, growers cannot sell the excess pounds, unless given permission to do so by the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Hutson states.

A provision of the tobacco contract of special interest at this time says that tobacco plants grown on a farm under contract shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of to any person operating a farm not subject to a tobacco-production adjustment contract.

Farmers who have signed tobacco adjustment contracts are not permitted to increase their production of corn, wheat, cotton, dairy cows, or hogs in 1934 over 1932 or 1933, whichever is greater. These other commodities, designated as

"basic" in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, are already in overproduction, and hence farmers cannot turn their idle tobacco land to them.

Acres removed from production under the AAA contracts are known as "rented acres;" that is, they are rented to the Government, which pays rent for them. They may be left idle, or they may be planted to soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops, or to forest trees, or to pasture. The tobacco contract permits the use of not more than half the "rented" land for production of food and feed crops for home consumption or use on the farm, but not for sale. If no crops for home consumption are grown on any part of the "rented" acres the entire area may be grazed for production of livestock and livestock products for home consumption.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 260
(Tobacco Story)

TO CERTIFY COMPLIANCE WITH TOBACCO CONTRACT

Compliance by farmers with the terms of 1934 tobacco adjustment contracts will be certified during the summer months by county control associations and the field organization of the Tobacco Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, states J. B. Hutson, chief of the Tobacco Section.

Tobacco growers under contract receive both acreage and production allotments. Compliance with the acreage allotment will be checked in June, July, and August, while adherence to production allotments will be checked after the crop is harvested.

Full responsibility for compliance rests with the parties to the contracts. Committeemen of the county control organization will check the facts to certify that the performance as regards acreage is in accord with the contract terms and administrative rulings. Some of the facts that will have to be determined before the acreage certification can be made by local committees include: acres planted to tobacco in 1934; acres planted to other "basic" crops and total acres planted to all crops in 1934, compared with the acres in 1932 and 1933; numbers of "basic" livestock in 1934, compared with the numbers in 1932 and 1933; use of rented acres, including the production of food and feed supplies for home use; and the number of tenants on the farm in 1934 as compared with 1933.

Commenting upon the progress of the tobacco program and upon the plans for certification of contracts, J. B. Hutson, chief of the Tobacco Section of the Adjustment Administration, States that the manner in which the entire force in the field has met its responsibility in the sign-up campaign is a matter of deep

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gratification to the Administration. Problems have arisen here and there that have called for the exercise of unusual judgment as well as for a very high sense of justice and fairness.

"Committeemen and other workers met the problems of the campaign with unusual intelligence and efficiency. They have rendered a type of service that will last far beyond the immediate present. From all of us they deserve wholehearted commendation. The task to which we must now turn is that of certification of performance of a character that will satisfy all requirements in Washington and at the same time make possible the prompt dispatch to producers of the checks for the adjustment payments," says Mr. Hutson.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 261
(Cotton Story)

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CAREFUL MEASURE
COTTON CONTRACT
ACRES REQUESTED

Cotton farmers cooperating in the acreage-reduction program are cautioned by Cully A. Cobb, Chief of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration's Cotton Section, to make careful measurements of their planted and rented acres so that their figures will agree with those of Government representatives who are now being instructed and organized to measure every acre covered in the contracts.

Instructions for making this check are being sent this week to State extension directors and county control committees. The actual check already is under way in some States and will get under way throughout the Cotton Belt at an early date.

The county committees will recommend supervisors, preferably contract signers, who, under expert supervision, will be in direct charge of measuring all acres planted to cotton and the rented acres taken out of cotton production.

"I feel certain," Mr. Cobb said, "that all cotton farmers are anxious to have their own measurements agree with those that are to be made by those now being trained and instructed. Doubtless some farmers are not equipped to measure their acres accurately and this official measurement is being made under the general supervision of the Compliance Section of the Administration. This fact should not prevent farmers from going on and getting their acreage as nearly in line with contracts as possible."

Supervisors will check all matters relating to compliance on individual farms. Additional measurements of acreages of other basic commodities will be

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made if general observation indicates that acreage requirements under the contracts are out of line. Under cotton contracts, farmers are not allowed to plant anything for market on rented acres but must confine these acres to feed and food crops for home consumption.

Acreage calculations will be made in the field by the supervisor. These will be checked in the county office before final acceptance by the county committee.

Where calculations are made in the field, if overplanting is found, or if contracted acreages are smaller than the contracts require, the supervisor will indicate the additional requirements for compliance. The county allotment committee will then send official, written notice to the producer advising him of the additional requirements.

To insure accuracy, a recheck of a portion of the work of each local supervisor will be made by those in charge in the county. A recheck also will be made where a complaint is registered or where it is evident that mistakes have been made.

Where overplanting is noted or where compliance has not been completed at the time of the supervisor's visit, a recheck will be made to assure complete compliance.

The Administration reserves the right to request a recheck of any of the work if it is deemed necessary in any county. Wherever necessary, men will be sent into the county from the outside.

Compliance blanks must be signed by the producer, the supervisor, the county agent, at least one member of the community committee other than the supervisor, and at least two members of the county control committee.

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PARTIAL RELEASE
OFFERED FOR CORN
PLACED UNDER SEAL

Farmers who placed ear corn under farm warehouse seal last winter to qualify for a Government loan and who now need grain for feed purposes on account of drought, may secure a partial release of corn under a single warehouse certificate, upon payment of the approximate value of the corn taken out of storage, it is reported by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Heretofore, no part of the corn stored under one warehouse certificate could be released until the loan covering all such corn collateral had been paid in full, with accrued interest and insurance charges.

The new ruling was framed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, agricultural commodity loan agency of the Government, on the recommendation and at the request of the AAA, to accommodate farmers who need corn immediately because of feed shortage caused by drought.

To obtain a partial release of corn collateral under one warehouse certificate, the borrower shall remit an amount of money equivalent to 47 cents per bushel for approximately the number of bushels he desires to have released. This is an estimate of the principal, interest, and insurance on the quantity of corn removed from under seal. With his remittance, the farmer also shall furnish the name and address of the official sealer or inspector in his county, who will be summoned to unseal the crib.

All authorization for partial releases must be obtained directly from the Commodity Credit Corporation or through local lending agencies. Banks and other local lending agencies are not permitted to extend the partial release privilege on their own authority, but may aid borrowers. Where his note is held by a bank

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or other lending agency and he does not desire to pay the full amount due upon a single farm warehouse certificate, the borrower should request the bank to submit his note through the nearest loan agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation. Commodity Credit Corporation officials then may authorize the unsealing of the crib under supervision upon receipt of the specified payment.

Because the space allowed per bushel under storage was established under the loan agreement at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet instead of the customary $2\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet, to allow for indeterminate moisture shrinkage, the amount of corn, on a weight basis, now removed may overrun the equivalent of the partial payment on the volume basis. On the other hand, corn which was not well settled in the crib and was high in moisture content at the time the loan was made, may run a little under the equivalent of the partial payment on a volume basis. In total, however, the borrower in the end will not repay more than the original principal of the loan, plus accrued interest, insurance, and the incidental costs of sealing and resealing the corn.

The partial release privilege is not restricted to officially designated drought areas but is open to any borrower on any amount of corn for which he can make a repayment installment at 47 cents per bushel. Additional partial releases of corn under a single warehouse certificate may be arranged by the borrower not before maturity of his note, but because he is responsible for all resealing costs the borrower will find it advantageous to remove at one time all the corn to be needed. The privilege is available in any State in which loans were made on farm-stored corn, that is, Illinois, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, and Kansas.

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